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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917

大正四年三月二十八日

10 CENTS

SITUATION SERIOUS BUT CRISIS ENDED, KERENSKY ASSERTS

Resume Work Everywhere
To Meet Russian Na-
tional Needs

READY FOR ENEMY

Petrograd Safer Than Be-
fore Revolution; Erect
Strong Fortifications

IMPROVE SUPPLIES

More Food Reaches Kieff
In a Day Than During
Whole of February

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 26.—M. Kerensky, the Russian Minister of Justice, interviewed in Petrograd, said that the situation is still serious, but he believes the critical hour is past. A Constituent Assembly will be elected as soon as possible, but there is not time to establish female suffrage before the elections.

The Workmen's Committee have appointed five members to check the acts of the Government.

Work has been resumed everywhere, to meet the needs of national defence.

Prepared for Germans

London, March 26.—Reuter's Agency has received information from a Russian diplomatic source that the threatened German advance towards Petrograd is less to be feared now than before the Revolution. Moreover, it would have a sobering effect on the extremists. Anyhow, the Germans would encounter a series of very strong fortified positions.

Regarding the food question, it was significant that, the other day, more reached Kieff in twenty-four hours than during the whole of February.

'Can Rely on Army'

An excellent sign of the times is the arrival of very enthusiastic deputations, with messages from the troops in the trenches, to assure the Provisional Government that the country can rely on its defenders. For example, one regiment has sent a message that "an inconclusive end to the war would cover Russia with eternal shame. New Russia must not be stamped with treachery. You have defeated the internal enemy. Let us conquer the foreign foe."

China's Congratulations

Peking, March 27.—A motion will be introduced at the next meeting of the House of Representatives to send a message of congratulations to the new Russian Government.

Socialists Attack Duma

States German Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, March 25.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Socialists attacked the Duma, last Saturday. The members of the executive committee fled from the Duma in armored cars, which were commanded by British army officers.

The Socialists demand the immediate election of a National Assembly, which the executive committee are delaying. A despatch from Stockholm says that a severe censorship has been established by the provisional Russian Government.

Britain Would Retain

Voluntary Rationing

War Savings Associations Join

With Food Minister in Move

To Limit Consumption

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—The Ministry of Food has arranged a campaign for the reduction of food consumption, with a view to retaining voluntary rationing. The campaign will be directed by twelve hundred local war savings committees and thirty-five thousand war savings associations. There will be exhibitions, canvassing and communal kitchens; mayors will convene meetings and there will be lectures and information bureaux will be opened.

Allies Now at Hindenburg's Line; British Have Already Cut It; Capture Lagnicourt

Haig Advances Slowly Under Terrific Bombardment;
French in Position to Turn Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 27.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: "Our fire stopped or counter-attacks repulsed several fresh attacks made by the enemy, during the night, on the Esigny-Benay front, between the Somme and the Oise. Serious loss was inflicted on the enemy and we entirely maintained the positions captured yesterday."

We continued to advance south of the Oise, despite the state of the ground and bad weather and pushed our patrols beyond Felombray and south of La Bassee, in the Forest of Coucy. Our batteries blew up an enemy ammunition depot, east of Godat Farm, north of Rheims.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. A French air-squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories at Thionville and in Briey Basin and also on the railway-stations at Conflans and Montmedy.

Face Hindenburg Line

A semi-official communiqué states that the Allies have apparently reached the so-called Hindenburg defence line, of which St. Quentin is believed to be the center, with Cambrai on the north and Laon on the south as points of support. The Allies are again confronted with trenches and the fighting is growing in intensity, but the more vigorous resistance offered by the Germans has not checked the dash of their assailants, who have been inflamed by the spectacle of the wanton devastation wrought by the Germans on the whole line on which they had to fall back under the pressure of the British and French forces, with heavy loss.

The French are now close to St. Quentin. They have cut the St. Quentin-Chauny road and have maintained their positions and even extended their gains north of Soissons on the Laon or Vregny Plateau, despite two powerful counter-attacks.

The numerous German effective now engaged prove the extent of the effort the enemy are making to arrest the Allied advance.

British Capture Lagnicourt

London, March 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: "We have captured Lagnicourt, northward of the Bapaume to Cambrai road, taking thirty prisoners. We drove off determined counter-attacks made by the enemy from the east and north-west. Our artillery dispersed a third attack."

We repulsed a bombing attack, northward of Beaumetz. Our machine-guns scattered parties of the enemy approaching our positions in the neighborhood of Fauquissart and Ypres.

There was much fighting in the air during the day. Two German machines were brought down and

three driven down damaged. Seven of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: "We attacked the French forces which had advanced across the Somme and Crozat Canal, inflicting heavy losses in a fierce fight and taking 100 prisoners. We repulsed three attacks, eastward of Olette, after hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in a check on the French advance northward of the Aisne."

"On Saturday night, an air-squadron attacked Dunkirk, causing several fires. The enemy lost eleven aeroplanes on Sunday."

Advance Slows Down

The principal developments during the week-end on the west front have been on the French front. The British advance has slowed down, as the country they have to cross between Arras and Peronne has been smashed by the terrific bombardments of the last eight months. Nevertheless, the British are already astride the famous Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, as the result of the capture of Roisel and Vermand.

The French are able to advance more rapidly, as the bombardments further south have been less severe and their operations in the region of the Oise and on the western border of the great wooded St. Gobain Plateau, near Laon, are very promising. This natural stronghold is fifteen miles square, rising 700 feet above the Oise, on the west and the plain of Laon, on the north.

It was here that General Joffre intended to stand in 1915, but lack of munitions forced him to fall back to Soissons, repeating the experience of Napoleon in 1814. Since then, this "wasp's nest," as a French writer describes the forest, has been the classic theme in military schools.

Threaten to Turn Defence

The French are now threatening to turn the Hindenburg line, as a result of their successes in the vicinity of La Fere, where the line has already been partially broken. They have further captured important positions south of St. Quentin, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

If a further French blow carries them across the wide marshy valley of the Oise, the whole Laon salient may go, especially as the French, simultaneously, are vigorously attacking the plateau frontally from Soissons and are gaining ground, despite obstinate opposition, at Vregny and Margival. Meanwhile, it is worthy of note that telegrams from Petrograd emphasize that the shortening of the German front in the west is part of their plan to overwhelm Russia.

Chinese Minister In

Berlin Asks Papers

Germans Declare Loss of Busi-

ness with This Country For

Ever Is Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 26.—The Chinese Minister at Berlin has asked for his passport.

Germany Is Not Afraid

Of Losing China Trade

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, March 25.—The German papers declare that China's break with Germany has been enforced by the Entente. They further state that the Entente desires to ruin German commerce in China, this being their first step in the economic war which is to follow the present struggle, but the Chinese merchants and peasants would aid the Germans after the war.

Peking, March 27.—According to a report of the Kuo-feng-pao, the former Chinese Minister at Tokio, Lu Tsung-yu, is negotiating with a Japanese syndicate about a new loan of \$0 million dollars. Besides the establishment of a Chinese-Japanese banking corporation, further very important financial privileges are promised to the Japanese syndicate.

The Chinese Government is sending seven special commissioners to Turkestan and Mongolia, in order to pacify the Mongols and Mohammedans.

Harassed Serbs Rise

Against The Bulgars

Harshness of Conquerors Makes

Life Unendurable; Serious

Outbreaks Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—Serbian advices confirm the reports that there has been a serious rising in Serbian territory against the Bulgarians, whose harshness has made life unendurable.

Urge State Purchase

British Liquor Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—It is stated that the committee of inquiry into the liquor trade has reported to the Government in favor of State purchase and control in England, Wales and Ireland, but excluding Scotland.

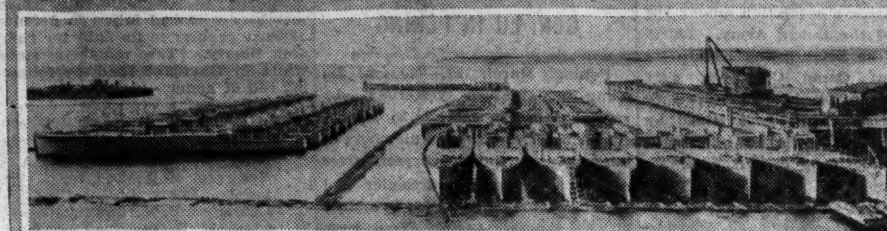
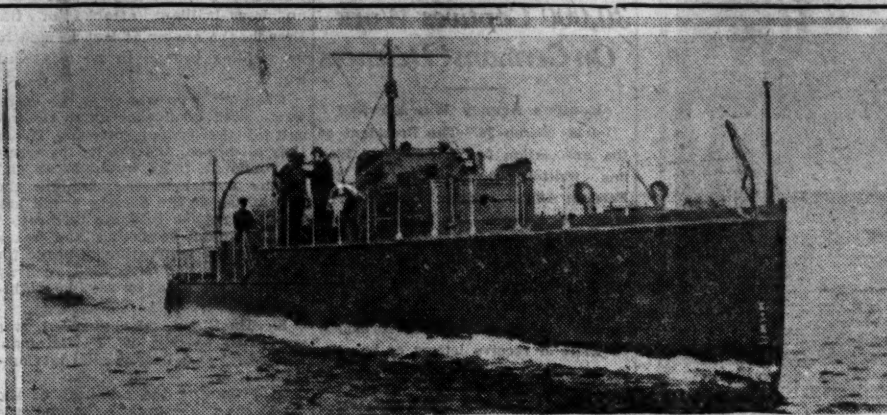
Mr. Buong Seng, Malay

Councillor, Gives Tank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—The Army Council has gratefully accepted a gift of £6,000 from Mr. Buong Seng, a member of the Federal Council of the Malay States, for the purchase of a "tank."

550 Submarine Chasers Built in U. S. Now Aiding Britain



NEW BRITISH SUBMARINE CHASERS.

Above is a photograph of the new submarine chasers designed and built in the United States for the British navy by the Submarine Boat Corporation.

The boats were designed and assembled at the rate of one a day and already 550 have been placed in active service.

These remarkable submarine chasers are 80 feet long, 12 foot beam and draw but 4½ feet of water, thereby making torpedo attack ineffective. With 500 horsepower in their motors they attain a speed of 22 miles an hour and can turn in their own length. The intensive, quick, "stabbing" attack of these

boats, mounting 3-inch rapid fire guns (13-pounders) on their forward decks, has been the dominant factor of the anti-submarine defense. Their cruising radius is 700 miles at 22 miles per hour and 1,500 miles at 14 miles per hour, manned by 10 officers and men. Their sea-keeping qualities are such as to allow for a sea patrol of 10 days duration.

The submarine chasers are literally the birds of prey that follow the wake of the undersea boat. They work in conjunction with an aviator, who, from a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, can look into the sea to an estimated depth of forty feet. The aviator on sighting the submarine riding under the waves, drops from

his position in the clouds a smoke bomb; this falls in close proximity to where the submarine has been located.

The commanding officers of the submarine chasers are watching for this and immediately they see the streak of smoke, with full speed on, they rush towards the position given by the aviator. Immediately the submarine shows her periscope the 3-inch rapid fire guns of the submarine chasers are let loose, with the natural results that another submarine goes to Davy Jones' locker for ever and a day. The submarine chasers shown in the photograph were assembled "somewhere on the St. Lawrence River."

SPLIT BELGIUM IN TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Brussels and Namur Are Gov-

ernment Centers Under Ger-

many's New Scheme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 26.—It is now officially announced that Belgium is being divided into two administrative areas, with Brussels and Namur as their respective centers.

TO INSPECT S.S. POLTAVA

The wrecked s.s. Poltava is still lying on the rocks at the Sables and the high winds and waves of the past few days have not been successful in dislodging her.

The Agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Co. expects to make another trip to the Saddle Islands today on the tender Alexandra, and will take with him a party of experts who are arriving on the s.s. Penza from Vladivostok, in order to make a further survey of the vessel.

ALLIED CO-ORDINATION

PREMIER RIBOT'S DESIRE

Present Arrangements Excel-

lent, He Says, But Economic

Problem Needs Attention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—The French Premier, M. Ribot, in a message to The Times, emphasizing the need for military co-ordination, says that it may be necessary to create some general instrument of Allied co-ordination, or somehow to revise the present excellent arrangements between the armies under Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle. Though, at present, the understanding reached at the last conference in London is working very satisfactorily and the military situation is most gratifying, it is the tremendous economic problem which needs special attention.

M. Ribot forecasts a drastic prohibition of French imports and intensive measures, to promote the growing of food-stuffs.

PROLONG PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that a Government Bill, again prolonging the life of Parliament, would be introduced on the 27th.

Von Hintze To Wait

At Woosung Till s.s.

Rembrandt Arrives

Is Given Lodging at Forts With

Party of 40; Consul Knip-

pling Joins Him

Great care is being taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of Admiral von Hintze, the late German Minister to Peking and his party of more than forty men, women and children, who are now lodged in the Woosung Forts, waiting for the Dutch steamship Rembrandt, which is expected to arrive at the Chang Wha Pang Wharf this morning.

Forty police officers, despatched from Peking and Nanking by President Li Yuan-hung and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, respectively, are looking after the welfare of these Teutons ashore, while Admiral Sah Chen-ping, commanding the Cruisers Hai-chi and Wufung, is guarding them near the wharf.

Round the Forts, yesterday, strict watch was kept on all visitors and the admittance of strangers was forbidden half a mile from the scene.

At 7.40 yesterday morning, the special train conveying the party from Nanking to Shanghai pulled in at the S.N.R. Station. The arrival was greeted by the local Chinese military, naval and police authorities. The ex-Minister did not leave the train, which almost immediately proceeded to Woosung.

The German Consul-General here, Mr. H. Knipping and his staff, left for the Forts at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to join the Admiral in his trip. The German Consuls from Mukden, Nanking, Hankow and Tientsin also are at Woosung.

MOSUL, TURKISH TOWN,

CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

Occupy Kalaichahin Fortifica-

tions; Turks Make Stand

On Miantaga Heights

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—A Russian official communiqué announces that the Russian forces pursuing the Turks in Persia have entered the vilayet of Mosul, in Turkey.

We occupied the fortifications of Kalaichahin, in the direction of Kanlikin. The Turks are maintaining themselves on the heights near Miantaga.

A German advance in the region of Postavy, following four gas-waves, was thrown back. German troops, dressed in white overalls, attacked eastward of Baranovitchi, but were dispersed.

Petrograd, March 25.—A Russian official communiqué reports:—On the western front, the Germans, in the region of Mojeiki and north-west of Postavy, discharged poison-gas ineffectively. On the Caucasus front, in the direction of Kanlikin, on the 18th, we dislodged the Turks from positions near the village of Harin and Sermikierind Pass. On the 19th, we attacked the Turks who had occupied a position near Miantaga.

DUTCH INDIES BRITISH

DONATE 2 AEROPLANES

Makes 95 Machines Provided

Through Agency of The

Overseas Club

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—British subjects in the Dutch East Indies have sent a subscription of £3,815 sterling to the Overseas Club, for the purpose of purchasing two aeroplanes. British residents overseas have now paid for ninety-five units of the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla formed by the Overseas Club.

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.1 and the minimum 35.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 70.9 and 45.3.

14 NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS CALLED TO PROTECT WORKS

Duty Is To Prevent Dom-
estic Disorders If Hostil-
ities Break Out

STRENGTHEN NAVY

Mr. Wilson Signs Order In-
creasing Personnel From
62,000 To 87,000

GERMANY'S OFFER

Gets Sweden To Suggest
Mediation, Which U. S.
Turns Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 26.—Fourteen regiments of the National Guard in various States have been called up to protect industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities.

President Wilson has signed an order increasing the personnel of the navy from 62,000 to 87,000.

Sweden Makes Abortive

Attempt At Mediation

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Washington, March 25.—The sinking of the American vessel Headton is regarded as another outrage, which, however, will not hasten the action of the Administration.

It is learned from official sources, today, that the offer to mediate between the United States and Germany was made by Sweden, through Minister Morris. It is understood here that the suggestion to mediate originated from Berlin and that it was transmitted to Mr. Morris after a conference of a German diplomatist with the Swedish Foreign Office.

Washington officials refused to comment upon this affair, but indicated that the United States cannot accept mediation, except on the basis of Germany changing her policy.

New Mexican Revolution?

El Paso, Texas, March 24.—It is reported that President Carranza has called an extra session of the Mexican Congress for April 2, with the object, it is believed, of considering the German question. There are indications that Mexico is threatened by a new revolution.

U.S. Congress for War

Tokio, March 26 (Eastern News Agency).—The general tendency of the views in the United States is now in favor of the declaration of war against Germany. The Extraordinary Session of Congress which will be convened on April 2 will pass some sort of resolution similar to a declaration of war.

BARROW STRIKE HOLDS

UP MUNITIONS SUPPLY

Time-Allowance Cut Under Pre-

mium Bonus System; Gov-

ernment Intervenes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question regarding the serious strike which has been going on at Barrow-in-Furness, since the 21st, Mr. Bonar Law said that its cause was the alleged cutting of time-allowance under a premium bonus system.

As a result of a conference between Mr. John Hodge, the Minister of Labor and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the bodies allied to it, a telegram was sent, asking the strikers to resume work immediately, on the understanding that an award by arbitration would be made within seven days. This offer is still open.

Mr. Bonar Law added that the Government viewed the interruption in the production of munitions with the utmost gravity. The stoppage of work when other methods for the settlement of disputes were open could not be too strongly deprecated.

CHINESE FIRMS INVOLVED IN BIG PRINTING STRIKE

Started By Consumptive Being
Told to Stay Away Temporarily;
May Spread Today

Strikes among the workmen of the Commercial Press, Ltd., and the Chung Hwa Book Company are seriously developing. Artisans and coolies of several other firms are being approached by agitators, and it is feared that unless a settlement is reached today a general strike among certain classes of workers will result. Five hundred employees among the 1,500 employed by the Commercial Press walked out because of an apparently slight misunderstanding. These include the crews of the Chinese composing room and the foreign bindery. The Chung Hwa Book Company was deprived of the services of more than 100 type-setters yesterday following the strike at the Commercial Press.

The trouble started on Monday when a foreman of the type-setters, named Chang Chun-pao, at the Commercial Press, was asked by Manager Y. C. Bau to leave his work for a time, because the man was found to be consumptive by the medical adviser of the company. A book-cutter, Ho Sing-chang, who is believed to be a member of the newly formed Trade Union, immediately set forth, on behalf of the other workers, the demands that the foreman should not be removed so abruptly, that no deduction on the employees' wages should be made on account of absence and that employers should not interfere with the propaganda of the Trade Union.

Upon rejection of these demands by the manager, part of the force of the composing room refused to work and left the premises. Yesterday the entire staff of the bindery stopped work.

At the special meeting of the board of directors last night it was decided to reject all demands made by the strikers and only to allow those who wish to do so to come back. The four ringleaders are to be dismissed without alternative.

The company advertised for type-setters and book binders yesterday. Numerous applications have been received and Manager Bau is confident that the work will go on as usual. In the opinion of Manager Z. L. Shar of the Chung Hwa Book Company, their strike was a natural sequence of the walkout at the Commercial Press. Mr. Shar stated that as soon as the labor question at the Press is solved, his men will go back to the fold. The total number of employees at the book company is 700.

At both places, the women workers remained at work as usual.

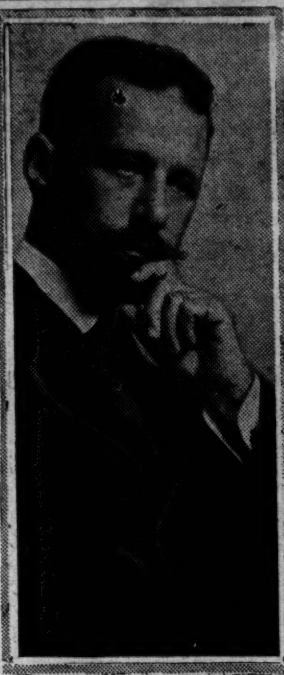
The Shanghai Trade Union has been organized only for a few months on Rue du Consulat under the leadership of Han Wheel, a former revolutionist. Wang Shu-kau, a colonel under the late General Chen Chi-mei and V. P. King, a former lawyer's interpreter.

One dollar is charged as a membership fee of the union, which undertakes to support unemployed workmen.

Britain's Army Cost £543,187,548 in 1916

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 26.—The immense military effort of Great Britain is strikingly illustrated by the army appropriation account for 1916, which shows that the net total expenditure on the army was £543,187,548. This amount includes: Pay, £38,157,155; supplies and clothing, £212,960,815; quartering, transport and remounts, £96,373,107, of which sea-transport of troops cost £30,687,382. £5,570,320 was credited to the Indian Government for the ordinary expenses of the Indian expeditionary forces.

President of Cuba Puts Down Rebellion



PRESIDENT MENOCAL

Havana, Feb. 15.—President Menocal is facing a revolution among the troops of the Cuban Army. Thirty men of the Seventh and Eighth Infantry at Camp Columbia, near Marianao, revolted and escaped to the interior. They were joined by many former rebels and brigands, and already have caused considerable trouble.

At Canas, in the province of Havana, similar uprisings occurred and heavy forces of loyal troops were thrown around the National Palace here.

Later cable reports brought news that Gomez, former President of Cuba, who was leading the rebels, had been captured and the rebellion was fairly well under control.

Obituary

Mr. H. Clive

Mr. H. Clive, of the Maritime Customs service, Wuhu, died at the Shanghai General Hospital on the 26th inst. at the age of 43 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery, at 5 p.m. today, to which all friends are invited.

Capt. Oudney's Daughter

Alice Bonella Murray, the little daughter of Captain and Mrs. Oudney, died yesterday at the family home, 141 Dixwell Road Extension. Deceased was not quite 6 years old. Much sympathy will be felt for the parents on account of their sad loss. The funeral will take place today at 5.45 p.m., at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery. All friends are invited to attend.

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK

Tokio, March 26.—The N. Y. K. North China line Awaji Maru, which left Moji on the 25th, is reported to have sunk in the Genkafuda and all on board are said to be missing but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has no information on the subject.

Germany Sees Chance Of Crushing Russians

Considers Armies Unfit, While
Revolution Upsets Plans For
Combined Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 26.—A telegram from Rotterdam states that German military experts are focussing public attention on Russia, declaring that the Revolution has upset the plans of the Entente for a combined offensive, as the Russian armies are not fit for active operations.

30,000 Captives Work On Germans' Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 26.—The President of the Association for Prisoners of War has written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, urging the Government to compel the Germans to abandon their barbarous treatment of French prisoners of war, of whom he says that thirty thousand, ill-fed, over-crowded, many of them sleeping on the muddy ground and forbidden to write or receive letters or parcels, are forced to work within a mile of the French lines.

GEN. LU IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, March 27.—General Lu Yung-ting arrived yesterday by special train. He was met by a large gathering of officials and members of Parliament, including representatives of the President and Premier and also Mr. C. T. Wang, Vice-President of the Senate; Chang Yueh-tsen, Minister of Justice; General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of the Metropolitan Police; General Fu Liang-tso, Vice-Minister of War and General Chiang Chao-tsung, Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie. General Lu Yung-ting first called on the Premier and then went to the President's Office, where he had a long conversation with President Li Yuan-hung. A round of entertainments has been arranged by various political bodies for General Lu Yung-ting, who is accompanied by his son-in-law, a nephew of Lung Chikwang.

News Brevities

There has been a very severe snow storm in north-eastern Japan, causing serious damage to buildings and agriculture and communications are interrupted.

Judgment was given in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, in two claims against G. R. Welch. The first was by the Robinson Piano Co., for whom Mr. John Hayes appeared. The claim was \$270, hire of a piano at \$15 per month. The second was by MacTavish, Lehmann and Co., for \$24.95, goods supplied. Service of the writs was proved by Mr. R. E. Neale and the debts by members of the companies. Defendant was not present.

The adjourned meeting of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas will be held today, at 5.15 p.m., at the office of Messrs. Maitland and Co.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Masonic Club will be held at the Club this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

St. George's Society Plans Early Peace Celebrations

Will Make Special Effort at Next Pa'onal Festival To
Clear Off Deficit in Accounts of \$2,000

The Committee of St. George's Society anticipate as early ending to the war. At the annual meeting yesterday, Sir H. de Saumarez, President, referring to this year's celebrations, said that with the triumphant attacks now being made by the British forces in the neighborhood of the Oise, supported on the right by the no less energetic and no less brilliant attacks of the French, the enemy at last seemed to be yielding ground in no measured way.

Everyone who was near the scene wrote with confidence as to the result of the present stroke. If, as they all hoped, and the troops seemed confident, there would be an end to the matter in the Autumn the Committee of the Society would ask them to rejoice in some celebration which would be fitting and mark properly the restoration of peace for which they had struggled so long and, he ventured to say, so righteously.

Sir Havilland, who presided, was supported by Mr. E. F. Bateman, Secretary, and nearly all the Committee.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts he asked the members to commemorate those members who had fallen in defence of their country in its fight for right and liberty. The members stood while Sir Havilland read the following roll of honor:

Budd, W. J. C. Lt.
Bussy, Cyril, 2nd Lt.
Dent, W. H., Major
Green, W. J., Gunner R. G. A.
Hayward, E. J., 2nd Lt.
Lambe, Percy, Lt.
Laurence, E. S., 2nd Lt.
Oppie, H. S., Lt.
Ralphs, W. J., Capt. R. F. A.
Symes, H., 2nd Lt.
Tanner, E. J., Pte.

It had been an uneventful year from the point of view of the report, said the chairman; the accounts showed a deficit of \$2,199.80. Contributions, educational and charitable, amounted to \$3,204.70, half of which might be put down to the war. The membership was 476 and on this, to a great extent, they relied for their income. The interest on securities was about \$500. The reserve fund helped to keep their subscription down to \$2 and he personally and the majority of the Committee were in favor of keeping it at that figure. They did not want

any Englishman in Shanghai to say he did not belong to the Society because he could not afford it. Others who could afford it might pay more and that was the way he felt the Society should be run.

They had at last raised the Reserve Fund of \$10,000. It was not intended to go beyond that. They did not want to store up money; they wanted to use it. The investments had all been entered at cost; this was the most convenient way to keep them.

From a financial point of view the celebration of St. George's Day last year had been a great success; they raised \$1,300 which was thoroughly satisfactory. It was a good sum and one which they would need. It had not been touched so far but the time might come when they would have to draw upon it. Its object was not to send members to the front but to assist any member who might require assistance in consequence of wounds or sickness suffered in the war. He was proud to say 110 members were serving and he was sure they were wise in not making any inroads on the \$1,300.

Mr. G. R. Wingrove seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir Havilland as President and Dr. R. S. Ivy as Vice-President were unanimously re-elected and it was further agreed to celebrate St. George's Day by clearing off the deficit of \$2,199.80. The chairman stated that one member had given the odd \$199.80 and a second had already made another donation.

The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs. G. M. Billings, A. W. Brankston, A. C. Clear, P. Crighton, W. H. Trenchard Davis, Capt. A. W. Dixon, C. H. Godfrey, E. F. Goodale, G. A. Johnson, A. P. Naser, E. W. Noel, E. C. Richards, R. N. Truman and G. R. Wingrove.

On the motion of Mr. E. W. Noel, the President, Vice-President and retiring committee were awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

The annual report had the following:—Prizes have been awarded as follows to the best English scholars during the year:—Shanghai Public School for Boys—Stanley Wheeler.

Shanghai Public School for Girls—Emily Simons.

The Cathedral School for Boys—Ronald Schlee.

Shanghai High School for Girls—Alice Constance Sharples.

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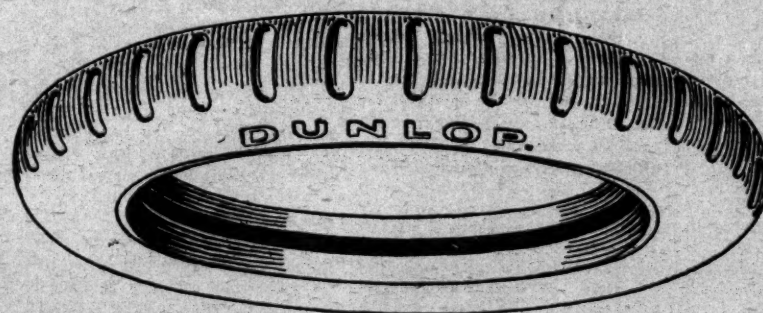
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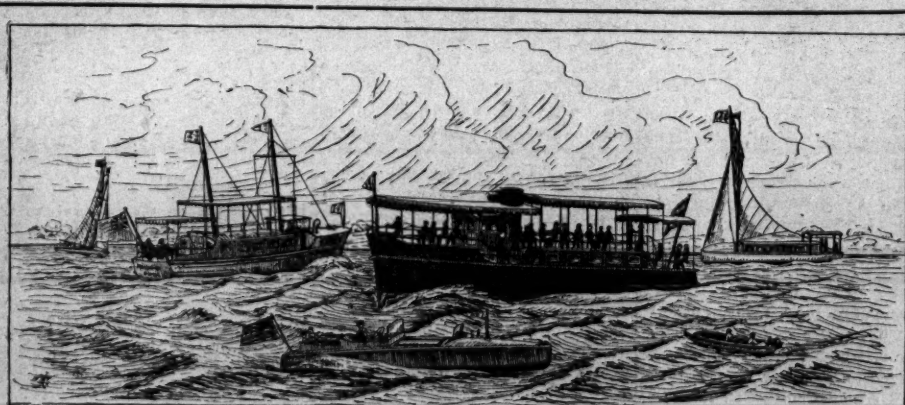
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American Business Acumen Strengthens British Cabinet

That Was What Lloyd George Sought When He
Made Sir Albert Stanley A Minister

By an Associated Press Correspondent

American business experience is what Lloyd George was looking for when he upset all traditions and appointed Sir Albert Stanley as minister of commerce and president of the board of trade in the new cabinet.

The title "Sir Albert" sounds quite English, but its owner is about as American as a man can well be—brought up as a boy in Detroit, Michigan, educated in the public schools there, getting his first "job" on the Detroit street railways, and gradually rising to the management of that large concern; then becoming manager of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation and incidentally enlisting as a sailor in the United States Naval Reserve, where he served through the Spanish war on board the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

This crowded twenty-five years of very active American experience into the life of Albert Stanley—the plain name by which he was known at the old Duffield School, in Detroit—and flushed with his successes, he came to England to put his American training to practical use in the business world here, becoming manager of that vast system of surface and underground traffic in London—the greatest in the world—known as the London Consolidated Underground and General Motor-bus Association, Limited. His title came to him later, and now the greater honor has come, the first man of American business training ever to enter the British cabinet.

Sir Albert was in his office at the board of trade when a representative of The Associated Press called by appointment to learn something of his American experience. The board of trade is a huge establishment in Whitehall, immediately opposite the Foreign Office, with Sir Albert's office just across from 10 Downing Street, where the new prime minister, Lloyd George, imparts his strenuous personality to all branches of the new regime.

Sir Albert's long life in America has given him the look of an American business man. He speaks like a man from the Middle West, with a constant strain of good nature and good humor, particularly when he recalls the hard knocks he received when he was gaining his American experience.

"American experience is a great asset to anyone," said Sir Albert. "Travel and experience—those are the only means of getting an actual insight into the real character and methods of a country. It can't be done by reading books. It is not a matter of theory, but of practice. You must go to a country if you want to understand it; live in it and grow up with it."

And this led Sir Albert, in reply to inquiries as to how he had lived and grown up in America to relate some of the ups and downs of starting on an American business career.

"It's strange thing," said Sir Albert, "how I nearly became a minister of the gospel instead of a cabinet minister. That was in the days when we were living in East Side, on Joseph Campau Avenue. I had already wanted to go into the street railway business, and had asked the minister at our church, Rev. John Munday, for a letter to Strathern Hendrie, secretary of the Detroit City Railway. But the good minister and my family thought I was better suited for the church, and I've thought lately how close I came to being a minister at Detroit instead of at London. But I worked

out the other way, and I finally got a letter to Strathern Hendrie.

"I remember going to present that letter to Hendrie. I stopped on the way and sat down on a bench in the small park—Grand Circus Park—in the center of the city. As I sat there the street cars went jolting and jingling past, for those were the days of the old horse-cars, before Pingree and Tom Johnson had come on the scene. And as I sat on the bench, looking at the ramshackle cars going by, and felt in my pocket the letter to Hendrie, I said to myself right there, 'By Jove, I'm going to get on top of that concern.'"

"Oh, yes, I've never lacked self confidence and egotism," added Sir Albert, as he laughed at the audacity of his first project to "get on top" of the big street railway plant at Detroit.

"When the letter was presented Strathern Hendrie gave me my first job, but I really believe the idea was to make it so hard I would tire out within a month and go back to school. I was put out in the stables at the end of the branch line on Woodward Avenue. Work? It was the hardest kind of work. I had to get up at six o'clock in the morning, travel clear across the city of the branch terminus, start work at seven thirty in the morning, and keep at it until ten o'clock at night.

"I was counting the money brought in by conductors one day while on that 'first job,' Sir Albert went on, "when suddenly one of the car horses ran amuck and dashed up to the window where I sat counting the cash. The first I knew the two big front hoofs of the horse crashed through the glass and were planted on the cash table. My first impulse was self-preservation and so I beat a hasty retreat until the frightened animal was brought under control. But that didn't satisfy the superintendent of the line. He said I never should have quit the cash, even with a runaway horse after me. The superintendent was very positive and rather excited, and it looked as though I was going to be discharged then and there. If I had been discharged it might have brought my American experience to a rather sudden end. But I wasn't discharged, and that night the superintendent's wife came and explained to me that her husband's strong language was due to excitement over the runaway.

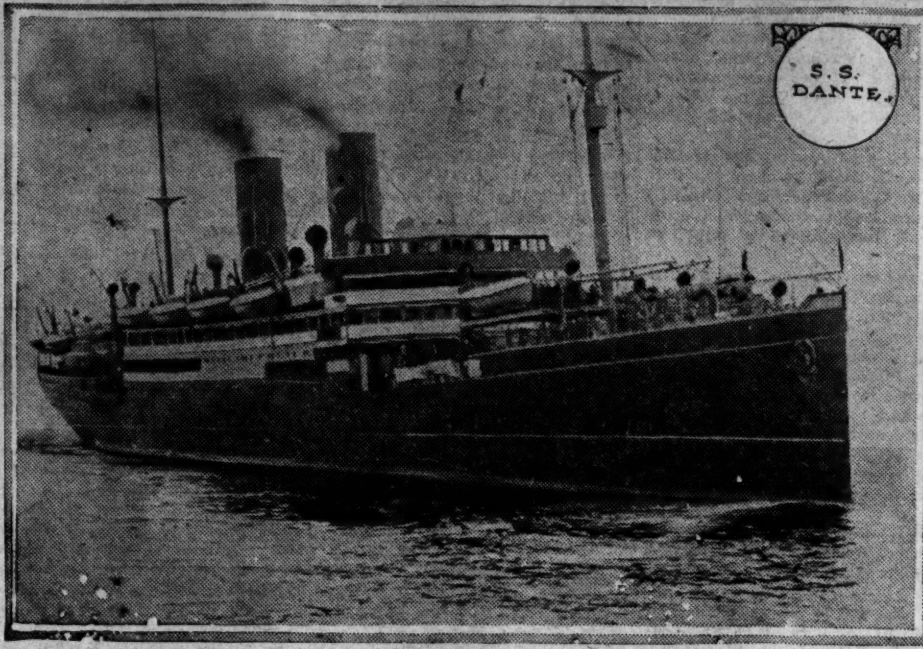
"Later on Tom Johnson took hold of the street railway situation. There was at that time a well known local agitator named Jim Grant, who had great influence in stirring up the conductors and drivers. So Tom Johnson devised the plan of hiring Grant, giving him a good position, and thus keeping him under control. Grant was made superintendent of one of the main lines, and it fell to my lot to get up the time schedule for that line. I made up the schedule and presented it to Grant as superintendent, to go into effect next morning. He glanced at it and there was an explosion.

"Not on your life," he said. "The men wouldn't stand for such hours."

"Then the men, hearing the noise, came into the room. Of course they sided with Grant. There was an angry uproar, all directed against me. Gradually the men crowded up to me, menacing and threatening, and I backed away slowly until I was crowded out of the room. That was the end of my schedule, and the next day Jim Grant went home sick.

"And as the schedule didn't go

Italian Liner, Long Overdue, Believed Torpedoed



New York, February 15.—Officials of the Italian Line Steamship Company are much worried over the fate of their steamer Dante, which should have arrived in New York on February 4. No word has been received from the Dante and it is feared that the big liner has been sunk by a German submarine.

into effect, the chief superintendent sent for me. Now it began to look like another discharge. But when I told of the exciting scene, with Grant egging on the men, superintendent said he was sorry I had gone through such an experience. That was my chance, had been waiting for it.

"Why not give me a chance to run that branch line," I suggested.

"What you, a mere boy, as superintendent?"

"Give me a chance; I can do it," I urged.

"He thought it over and finally sent me to look after the line temporarily. And there I stayed and Grant never came back."

That was the start of Sir Albert's steady rise, until he was handling the whole railway system of Detroit and for twenty miles around and across the river in Canada. Then came the big New Jersey consolidation, which appealed to him for the vastness of its physical and financial purposes, and he became the directing head of it. Later on, a financial company in Boston thought he would be a good man to come to London and look after the underground and traction affairs in which it was interested. He came to London, becoming finally head of its huge transportation system.

Sir Albert was asked if he liked being an American bluejacket, wearing the American uniform and eating the rations of Uncle Sam.

"Yes, and I had prize-money beside," he said. "We escorted the troop-ships carrying the first American army that landed in Cuba, and after that we were attached to Admiral Sampson's squadron at Santiago. Our ship, the Yosemite, was an old merchant steamer hastily transformed into an auxiliary cruiser. She wasn't very steady and the first time we fired a broadside she nearly tipped over. It was while we were with the Sampson squadron that a Spanish ship came along and we captured her, getting the prize money. It's a remarkable fact, which has occurred to me during the present war, that while we were there in Cuban waters we thought nothing of picking up floating mines and freeing them from the ship's tackle, none of them ever exploding."

Comparing conditions in the United States and England, in industry, railways, public utilities, etc., Sir Albert takes the view that the Old World has learned much and is profiting greatly from the methods of America, until today public ser-

vice on this side is quite abreast of that in America. In one respect, he says, conditions are better over here, as the British public is singularly sympathetic and appreciative of anything done for their welfare and comfort, whereas it was his experience in America that the mixed population made people far less appreciative of what the public service concerns were trying to do for them.

On the whole, however, the new cabinet minister is an admirer of American methods, American energy and American characteristics in general. And in the estimate of that new vital force in British affairs, the new Prime Minister, Lloyd George, it was the Americanism of Sir Albert and the everlasting push he showed to "get on top," that brought him into the British cabinet.

CANAL SLIDES ARE AT LAST CONQUERED

General Sibert Says Big Ditch
Will Never Be Closed Again
For Any Length

"The Panama canal is in fine shape and is not likely ever to be closed again except for more than two or three days at a time for repairs," said Brigadier General William L. Sibert, on his return to Fort Miley from the Canal Zone. The general had been absent nearly three months.

The defenses of the canal also are in good condition, he said, and likely to be improved as the War Department may think fit, consequent upon a report General Sibert made in Washington just before returning to San Francisco.

While General Sibert would not admit it, it is stated cordently in local army circles that he was sent down to Panama in a hurry by the Secretary of War because of his recognized ability as a critic of heavy artillery and coast defenses. He has now resumed command of the coast defenses of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Puget Sound and the Columbia river. As such he is the heavy artillery expert on the Pacific Coast.

When General Sibert went away from San Francisco in November he

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BRITISH AIRMAN HAS 6 FIGHTS IN ONE FLIGHT

London, February 17.—A number of feats of brilliant daring by naval airmen are recorded in a list of honors announced in the London Gazette last night.

On six different occasions in one flight, Flight-Lieutenant Stanley J. Goble, now awarded the D. S. C. attacked and drove off hostile aircraft which threatened the bombing machines that he was escorting, one enemy machine going down. A few days previously he attacked four hostile scouts, bringing one down in flames.

A 300-mile flight, from Ubenia to Mahenje, in East Africa, is one of the feats for which the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to Flight-Commander W. Geoffrey Moore, who also achieved important results in bombing flights.

In one flight, Flight-Lieutenant Edward Rochfort Grange, awarded the D.S.C., had three separate en-

gagements, driving down all his opponents. On the previous day he attacked three machines, sending one down. In the same week, after driving down an enemy machine, he was on his way to the assistance of one of our scouts who was being attacked by two aircraft when he was himself attacked. Although wounded, he landed his aeroplane safely.

On two occasions Flight Sub-Lieutenant Robert A. Little, awarded the D.S.C., attacked enemy machines at short range—one at 50 yards, the other at 25. The observer was seen to fall down inside the second machine. He destroyed two other machines within a brief period of these achievements.

Awarded a bar to his Distinguished Service Cross, Flight-Lieutenant D. M. Boyne Galbraith attacked single-handed six enemy aircraft. He shot down one and drove a second down under control. The remaining four gave up the fight.

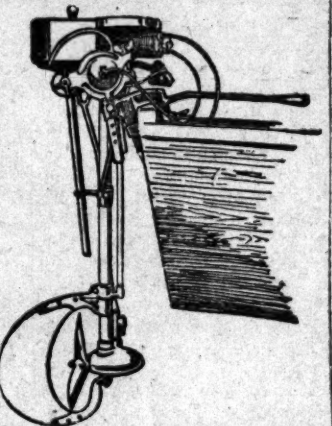
In several other combats he displayed exceptional gallantry, and on November 10 and again on November 16 he shot down an enemy machine.

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rowboat, no matter whether
the stern be pointed or
squarecut. It is indisputably
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easier to start, more
powerful, and more re-
liable.



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BLOODY CIVIL WAR RAGES IN ABYSSINIA

25,000 Soldiers Killed in One
Battle Since New Emperor
Was Deposed

FORMER RULER IS BEATEN

Lidj Jeassu Fails to Recover
Throne, Now Occupied By
Menelik's Daughter

London, February 19.—Abyssinia has been having a stormy time since the death of Emperor Menelik. In the past few months the new emperor has been deposed, civil war has broken out and several battles have been fought between the factions, in one of which nearly 25,000 men were killed. The new ruler is Empress Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik.

An account of happenings in Abyssinia has just reached London from Europeans living in the capital, Addis Ababa.

One letter says: "Lidj Jeassu, the young emperor who succeeded his grandfather, Menelik, has gradually come under Turkish influence and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The legations of the entente powers in September sent a joint protest and this was followed a few days later by a meeting of the ministry which declared the emperor deposed and enthroned in his place the Princess Zauditu with Ras Tafari as regent and heir to the throne."

Losses in Battle Heavy

"Things were quiet for a few weeks while the deposed emperor's partisans were gathering. Then suddenly Mikael, ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favor of the deposed emperor and marched against Addis Ababa. The first battle was fought some distance outside the capital, where the government army of 5,000 men under Ras Sul Seged was virtually annihilated and Seged killed."

"There was a good deal of excitement in the capital and the legations prepared for an attack, but the enemy was slow in appearing and the new emperor had time to mobilize a strong force which, under the personal command of the war minister, met the enemy on October 27. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels. The emperor said had 10,000 killed out of 60,000 engaged, while the enemy is said to have lost 15,000 killed."

"The manner of fighting was primitive. At first they fired with rifles but becoming tired of this they threw these weapons aside and dashed at one another with scimitars and spears."

Empress Reviews Victors

"There was great rejoicing in Addis Ababa over the outcome of the battle and on the return of the victorious army a grand review was held by the empress in person."

"Each chief rode at the head of his men and as he approached the empress he dismounted, drew his sword and danced about her, shouting the deeds he had done. This was kept up until the chief became exhausted, when he prostrated himself and withdrew."

"The commander of the enemy's army, Mikael, was led up chained to the chief who had captured him. He was a fine looking man of 65, dignified but extremely sorrowful. Other chiefs who had been captured followed him, all in chains and each carrying a large stone on his shoulder as a sign of submission."

£40,000 WHISKY SALE

Six Times the Price Before the War
London, February 16.—Scotch and Irish whiskies fetched yesterday an average of 20s. to 22s. a proof gallon in bond, as against the pre-war price of 3s. to 3s. 6d., at an auction sale held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms by Messrs. W. and T. Reestell. Bidding was very keen, and the first day's sale, which lasted one hour eighteen minutes, realised between £40,000 and £50,000.

MONITORS AS FOES OF THE SUBMARINE

Naval Expert Suggests They
Might Be Made Unsinkable
And Barricade Fleet

When some two years ago Mr. Churchill made his famous speech about "digging the rats out of their holes," and rumors were rife that the British Admiralty were building a vast fleet of monitors, I had hopes that some of the dreams of ten years ago were to come true, writes Mr. Pollen in Land and Water.

The value, or otherwise, of any particular craft depends upon its suitability for the purpose for which it is intended. If you built a monitor to bombard German forts on shore, in which guns of equal power and range are mounted, you must take one of two courses, either of which will enable the monitor to achieve its purpose. If the monitor can only fire straight "while stationary," it must be absolutely shell proof, for, in a contest between guns mounted ashore and afloat, the advantages in attacking accuracy are so overwhelmingly on the side of those used from a stable platform, and served by a system of fire control that can use the long base which the coast affords, that they must be expected to make, at any range, at least six hits to the sea guns one.

Supposing, then, your monitor can only shoot when stationary, it must be designed to survive this fire to be useful. If you cannot make it shell proof, but can equip it with fire control which enables it to shoot just as accurately under way as when anchored, then you are obviously giving to the monitor as great an advantage over the shore guns as in the first case the shore guns passed over the monitor. For the only movement introduced into the problem is under the control of those at sea, and it would be easy therefore to adopt such movements as the fire control party on shore could not anticipate. The monitor could make only be hit by chance shots—but could make its proper total of hits on the fort. But if monitors are neither shell proof nor endowed with a capacity to shoot under helm then, clearly, they are useless.

In theory there seems no reason why the monitor type should not be developed along both of these lines, and a form of ship produced which would unquestionably make the barricading of the fleet exits effective, and hence the establishment and maintenance of an anti-submarine in the barrier possible. It would involve, of course, a temporary monopoly of a huge proportion of the whole of our shipbuilding capacity. But in this matter it is as well to keep one measurement in our minds. The Germans have claimed that they are sinking our merchant tonnage at the rate of 3,600,000 tons per annum. This is a gross exaggeration.

What would be the equivalent in merchant tonnage of the output required for making unsinkable fleet—making a sufficient proportion of our present fleet unsinkable, otherwise making the necessary material for effective blockade? And how long would it take to produce such a fleet and other material? If it took six months in time and the equivalent of a million tons in shipbuilding and engineering effort, it would be a cheap price to pay for putting an end to the submarine menace altogether.

END OF RICH RECLUSE

London, February 18.—The death is reported from Maryland, a small rural parish in Essex, of a recluse named Herbert Samuel Childs, who was a member of a wealthy family, but had lived for many years in a small hut built of railway sleepers. He dressed himself in sacks cut up roughly in the shape of clothes, refused to see anyone, and would hold communication with visitors only through a small hole in a wall of the hut. As nothing had been seen of him for days, a search was made, and he was found lying dead on the floor of his hut, death being due to cold and hunger. A fine collection of books was stored in the hut, and he was locally reputed to be a man of scholarly attainments.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., held their thirty-seventh annual general meeting, at 4 p.m. yesterday, in the offices of the company, when a final dividend of 28/- per share (making it 48/- for the year), and the payment of a bonus of 4/6 per share were declared.

There were present Messrs. L. J. Cubitt, R. McE. Dalgleish, A. Hide, and A. W. Burkill, directors, Mr. F. B. Pitcairn, acting secretary and shareholders representing in all 7,338 shares.

After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. Cubitt, as chairman, had read his report, the following resolutions were put forward:

1. Proposed by Mr. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. Hide: That the Report and Accounts for the year 1916 as presented be accepted and passed.
2. Proposed by Mr. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. McE. Dalgleish: That a final dividend for the year 1916 of 28/- and a bonus of 4/6 per share be declared on shares issued on or before December 31, 1916, payable in Shanghai at exchange 3/5% per tal.
3. Proposed by Mr. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. J. H. Carhill: That Mr. R. McE. Dalgleish be re-elected a director of the Company.

4. Proposed by Mr. H. G. Simms, seconded by Mr. H. M. Little: That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company.
5. Proposed by Mr. L. J. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. A. Hide: That a sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the total amount of the annual salaries of the foreign staff of the company be placed at the disposal of the Directors for distribution by them at their discretion to the members of the staff.

The Chairman in his speech said: Gentlemen: Presuming in advance that I have your permission, I will take the Report and Accounts as read and proceed at once with my comments upon them. The total receipts for 1916 amounted to Tls. 718,334.43 against Tls. 681,181.43, an increase of Tls. 37,153, and the total expenditure was Tls. 219,774.85 against Tls. 213,295.07, an increase of Tls. 6,479.28, thus making a net increase in revenue of Tls. 50,673.72 for the year's working, and leaving a balance of Tls. 498,560.08 carried in credit of Profit and Loss Account, against Tls. 467,886.36, which I trust you will consider satisfactory.

In July the Directors declared the usual interim dividend of 20/- per share which was paid at exchange 3/5%, absorbing Tls. 128,381.52 as compared with Tls. 146,333.33 at 2/3 for the corresponding period of 1915, although the number of shares ranking for dividend was greater by 1,166 shares. After payment of this interim dividend, providing for interest on Debentures, placing Tls. 20,214.09 to Depreciation A/c, writing off Tls. 2,074.68 for cost of Stamps on Debenture Trust Deed and Trustees' Fees and two small items of brokerage and exchange, there remains with Tls. 37,664.39 brought forward from the previous year a disposable balance at credit of Profit and Loss A/c of Tls. 328,431.39 against Tls. 265,857.65 in 1915, which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:

Pay a final dividend for the year of 28/- per share at 3/5%	141,007.33
Pay a bonus of 4/6 per share	22,661.89
Place to Equalization of Dividends Fund	75,000.00
Place to Reserve Fund	25,000.00
Carry forward to New Account	64,762.00

It was stated in the Chairman's speech last year that the premium on the new share issue having been placed to Reserve Fund, the customary appropriation to Reserve from Profit and Loss A/c had not been recommended and the appropriation to Equalization of Dividends Fund had been reduced by Tls. 5,000. With the exception of the net increase in the revenue already mentioned the additional surplus in 1916 was due to the unusually high average rate of exchange obtaining and in view of this abnormal state of affairs and the economic situation generally the board considers it wise to take this opportunity of recommending a moderate increase of the Reserve

17,281,230 gallons, exceeding the previous record by over a million.

During the past year the following donations have been made for Charitable Objects: Tls. 100 each to two local Hospitals for Chinese, Tls. 500 to the Sailors War Orphans Fund, and £25 to the British Ambulance Committee to the Service de Sante Militaire.

Since the close of the year under review, with the sanction of the Treasury, further Capital to an amount of £16,580 in 829 shares has been issued at a premium of £15 per share. The existing Capital is thereby increased to £367,000. Applications for 1,396 shares were received.

In common with most London Companies this Company participated in the 1917 War Loan to the extent of £20,000, the contribution being financed through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London on favorable terms.

Arbitration. Certain differences of opinion having arisen with the Council as to the powers of the Company in reference to charges for water supplied to new types of buildings, this question and some others are being referred to Arbitration for a ruling. As the matter is sub judice I am unable to say anything more at present.

Mr. E. Pettit, the respected Chairman of the London Committee, has recently relinquished that position which he had occupied since 1908 but you will be pleased to hear that he retains his seat on the Committee and thus continues his connection with the Company which he has served since 1885. Mr. Poate, who has been elected to succeed him, has had a seat on the London Committee since 1908 and will be remembered by many of you as a Director of the Company from 1904 to 1907.

I have to record with regret the death of an old servant of the Company in the person of Mr. D. Main. He was in charge of the Shipping Department and Supply to Native Consumers from 1883, the year in which the Company first supplied water. He retired in 1908 and died on August 22, 1916.

I have again to record the Board's appreciation of the excellent work of our valuable staff, on whom in such a large measure the success of the Company depends.

Mr. Wood left for his furlough, somewhat overdue, on July 18 and while at home has been of great assistance in attending to the orders for the new machinery. When last heard of he was, I am glad to say, in the best of health and his son who was recovering from wounds received in France was progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Mollison's son, also among the wounded, is you will be pleased to know, doing well too.

There are still three of our staff at the war, Major Waterhouse, Sergeant Rothery and Sapper Musgrove. Sergeant Rothery has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry and I am sure you will join with me in congratulating him on having earned this distinction.

Those of the staff who are still with us and cannot be spared are doing their share by carrying on in an efficient manner the increased and ever increasing work of this important undertaking. Among the Resolutions which I shall presently put before you is one authorizing the payment of a bonus to the staff which I am sure will be passed by you with as much pleasure as it will give me to propose it.

CARRY TELEPHONES IN TRENCH BATTLE

Canadian Officers Take Instru-
ments in Raid—Peace Talk
Has No Effect

With the British Armies in France, Feb. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Peace conversations and peace notes, however much of a flurry they may cause in the capitals of the world have no effect upon the British armies. The work of war progresses, and one of the first impressions the visitor gets on a tour behind the British lines in France is the absolute permanence and thoroughness of the British war machine. There is no flimsy construction anywhere. It is as if the English were preparing to fight through countless years to come, if necessary.

While built primarily for war efficiency, the telephone and telegraph lines, the railways and the motor highways the English have put into France will be left here when the war is over as a permanent legacy. The war railways will in effect be an offset to the so-called strategic railways of the Germans, and will enable France to develop her northern country far more rapidly than otherwise would have been possible. Already the telephone and telegraph lines are linked up with the French official systems, and represent a permanent extension of those facilities.

The telephone has played a wonderful part in the war. When a Canadian battalion made a daylight raid on 400 yards of German trenches a few days ago each company commander in the raid had a telephone with him as he went into action, the signal men in charge unrolling the wires as they pressed forward. With battalion headquarters back in a first-line English dugout, and there was not a moment during the offensive that the contact was not complete. Through the various telephonic links leading from battalion headquarters to brigade headquarters, to division headquarters, corps headquarters, army headquarters, general headquarters and thence across the English channel, it would have been possible, if so desired, for the company commanders in the thick of actual hand to hand fighting to talk

direct from a German trench to the war office in London.

The trunk telephone lines erected by the British along the main highways to the war represent the latest improvement of equipment. At some points there are as many as 30 wires on a single line of poles, with a second line of 16 wires being strung. From the peaceful, pastoral scenes of none invaded France out toward the battle lines the wires reach in ever diminishing numbers until at last a few strands may be laid along the ground—across that stretch of mud and shell shattered desolation representing the gains of some recent "push."

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SWEDISH PAPER

JAPANESE TREATED FAIRLY BY BRITISH

They Expect Too Much From Authorities in India, Says Consular Official

ALL BECAUSE OF ALLIANCE

Indians Think Japan Should Aid Them in Gaining Independence

By Saito Man (Japan Advertiser)

Tokio, March 28.—On Friday evening at the Seiyoken I had the pleasure of hearing an interesting lecture on India delivered by Mr. Junpei Joken, the Japanese Consul General at Calcutta. Being a diplomatist, Mr. Joken carefully and adroitly eschewed an incursion into the dangerous realm of politics; he confined himself chiefly to the social, religious, and educational conditions among the Indians today. To quote all he said in consecutive order would be to fill columns, and I shall therefore quote only a few remarks of anecdotal interest.

Indian education, he observed, leans somewhat on the side of philosophical or theoretical learning. This is not so much on account of British educational policy as because, probably, of the natural inherent inclination of Indian students. It is either the effect or the cause of this that the Indians are better fitted for those avocations in which learning of a theoretical nature plays a chief part than for those demanding the practical talent of organization. They are well adapted for the forensic profession, the bench, etc.

Too Many Lawyers

In fact there are some excellent Indian judges, and as for lawyers, there are too many of them. Their lot is not so prosperous as that of their colleagues elsewhere. If you go to a court, you will see a long row of barristers on either side of the corridor, offering their services for wonderfully low remuneration. That is perhaps the reason there is altogether too much litigation in India. People will go to law on the least provocation. If you forget to pay your maid-servant her wages at the end of the month you may find yourself sued in the morning for a claim of less than ten yen or so. In such a case the lawyer is willing to conduct the case for a fee of fifty yen or so. The number of civil cases handled in the Indian courts in the year is at the rate of about eight thousand cases a day. "I had the amusing experience of being sued for damages of about six yen by a man who had his coat pocket burned by a Japanese match, which bore on its label the words 'Safety Match,'" said Mr. Joken. "I being a Japanese representative he argued that I was under an obligation to pay the damages he had incurred through the Japanese match which is labelled 'safety.'"

British Attitude Toward Japanese

As regards the alleged unkindness of the British authorities in India sometimes complained of in the Japanese papers at home, Mr. Joken said:—

"There is not much rational cause for complaint about this. The attitude of the British authorities is neither sentimentally overkind toward the Japanese because of the alliance, nor specially hostile; it is perfectly fair. They treat all aliens with perfect fairness. It is the Japanese who expect special treatment from the British authorities, and if they are disappointed in their sentimental expectation of favoritism, they are apt to say hard things of the Government of our Ally. It is characteristic of the Japanese to consider themselves the dearest kith and kin to Britain because of the Alliance, but it must be remembered that the alliance treaty is in the eyes of the big British Empire only a contract which covers a part of the British interest, not the whole of it. And why should the British authorities go out of their way to give the most favored treatment to Japanese in every part of the world?"

Indians Prejudiced Against Japan

"There is a similar tendency on the part of the Indian people in their attitude toward Japan and the Japanese. Most of the Indian young bloods, especially of political proclivities, look up to Japan as if she were excessively anxious to help and sympathize with them in their revolutionary dreams. So when they come to Japan and find the Japanese utterly indifferent to the so-called independence of India, and also that they are not treated by every Japanese with brother-like cordiality, they are apt to form some hasty conclusions about the unfriendliness of the Japanese. Thus many of the Indians who have once been in Japan are rather prejudiced against Japan. Some deluded Indian zealots seem to labor under the ridiculous illusion that every son of Nippon makes it his life's ambition to help India in effecting her independence or in overthrowing the British rule in India. Such a man will be sure to become anti-Japanese in his thoughts after a single visit to Japan."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS ON CONSCRIPTION ISSUE

Bitter Fight in Progress; Ministry Expect to Carry Lower House; Senate Doubtful

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Melbourne, March 26.—Australia is in the throes of a General Election. Most of the members of the Federal Parliament have gone to their constituencies, to open the campaign, which will be bitterly fought between the supporters of the Hughes Government and the Labor Party, who broke away from Hughes on the conscription issue.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, who has been offered the choice of thirty-two seats, has decided to contest Bendigo and he will make an important speech there next Thursday.

The Hon. F. G. Tudor, late Minister for Trade and Customs and now leader of the Opposition, has issued an electoral address, stating that, if returned, the Labor Party will do its utmost to secure every fit man for the front and will also extend shipbuilding and help the Allies by stimulating food production. Repatriated soldiers will be helped to the utmost and a scheme of tariff revision will be immediately introduced, with a view to the protection of Australian manufacturers.

He describes the Daylight Saving Act as vexatious and promises that it shall be repealed. He also says that war profits should be further taxed.

"We will again submit to the referendum the proposal to extend the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament. We will provide pensions for widows and orphans."

Mr. Tudor opposes a compulsory levy on wealth, favoring, instead, revenue by income-tax. He declares that decisions reached at the Imperial Conference affecting Australia should be submitted to the Federal Parliament for ratification.

The Ministerialists are confident that they will obtain a majority in the Lower House, but it is generally felt that the result of the elections for the Senate is doubtful.

Sydney, March 25.—The latest New South Wales election returns indicate that the National or Government Party are certain of 54 seats and the Independent Labor Party of 32 seats, while four returns are doubtful. Mr. Meagher, the Speaker and Mr. McGowan, formerly leader of the Labor Party, have been substantially defeated on the issue of the election, which was the formation of a National State Government, to assist the Commonwealth Government in the prosecution of the war.

"The Bing Boys"

The excellence of Monday evening's presentation of "The Bing Boys" resulted in a large audience again being attracted to the Lyceum Theater, last night, to witness the second performance of that merry hotch-potch of music, song and dance.

The efforts of Shanghai's old favorites, including Marjorie Mann, Gracie and Elaine Roselyn, Leyland Hodgson, Compton Coult, and others, were ably backed up by the many versatile new comers. Of plot there is, of course, none, but in view of the quality of the fare provided, the audience were in too amused and delighted a mood to notice its absence.

Owing to the indisposition of Miss Addie Leigh and Mr. A. L. Cowen, the management of the Bandman Co. announce that they will be unable to stage the "Merry Widow" to-night, as advertised, but will give "Tina" instead.

Basketball

In a friendly game played at the Rowing Club Gymnasium on Monday last between the S.R.C. and the American Athletic Club teams, the home five were able to put it over the visitors, scoring 27 points against 22.

Although the Athletics got many chances to score they missed most of the shots, while on the other hand, the Rowing Club men, being on familiar ground, found the baskets easily.

The following men played in the teams:

S.R.C.	A.A.C.
Stewart	Mead
Neff	Rasmussen
Armstrong	Neergaard
Campbell	Hykes
Price	Wilner
	Porterfield

Shanghai Golf Club

The Campbell Shield
The following is the result of the competition for the Campbell Shield played for on 24th and 25th March at Shanghai; conditions, 18 holes; Medal; Club Handicaps:
H. H. Coglan, 88 10 78
A. J. Stokes, 106 18 88
12 cards were taken out.

March Monthly Cup
The March Monthly Cup was played for on the 24th and 25th inst.; conditions, 18 holes; Medal; Club Handicaps. The result was as follows:—
Alan Wilson, 87 6 81
A. Gray, 90 5 85
E. Payne, 94 9 85
C. J. G. Hill, 98 12 86
M. P. Walker, 110 18 92
57 cards were taken out.

KIANGWAN RACES

Entries for the Kiangwan races to take place on April 7th and 9th will close at the International Race Club on March 31st.

Air-Floral
TALC
the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.
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Hongkong and
Manila P.I.

CHURCHES AID CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Appeals From All Pulpits Inaugurate Big Recruiting Effort in Britain

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—A great recruiting campaign, which will last for one week, on behalf of National service, was opened by meetings at many towns on the 24th. Appeals were made from all pulpits, yesterday.

BRITAIN'S PRISONERS

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that Britain has 55,397 German, 16 Austrian, 763 Bulgarian and 15,512 Turkish prisoners-of-war. He

did not doubt that the last-named figure is a considerable under-estimate.

Mr. Hope said that he believed the Germans had 32,500 British prisoners, while 8,762 British prisoners in Turkey have been traced and 2,079 have not been traced. The Government is considering a proposal for the exchange of 600 Turkish and British prisoners of war, with a view to a wider exchange in future.

British Cabinet Agree Blockade Policy Right

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet, with its naval advisers, has fully considered the whole question of the blockade and is satisfied that the present policy is right in principle and efficient in administration. Neutral accounts from Germany seemed to confirm this view.

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing only they do that one thing well.

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Northerly winds set-
ting in again along the whole
coast.

DEATH

ON MARCH 27, at the Isolation
Hospital, Shanghai, Marjorie Enid,
daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. D.
Rasmussen, aged 3 years and 7
months.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 28, 1917

What Could America Do In Case Of War?

The Outlook

THE American people are rapidly
passing from a perilous stage,
that of neutrality of feeling, of
unconcern and indifference. The
causes of the war may still be
obscure to many, but the course of
the war is not obscure. The
massacre of the Armenians, the
enslavement of the Belgians, the
Zeppelin war on non-combatants,
the piratical undersea war on
merchant ships—these are not
obscure. The report of them has
been circulated throughout the
country. The American people are
slowly awakening to the fact that
barbarism is making war—in a bar-
baric spirit and by barbaric
methods—on civilisation. When
National airs are played at public
gatherings, when the American flag
is worn on coat lapels and displayed
from shops and houses and even in
churches, we may be sure that the
American people are awake, or at
least awakening. It is said that
the Administration is deluged with
letters from various parts of the
country urging a policy of peace.
We welcome this as a good sign, for
it indicates that the spirit of in-
difference and unconcern is passing
away, and that a sense of responsi-
bility is beginning to take posses-
sion of the American people.

The outward and manifest sign
of this National awakening is in a
National declaration of lawful war
against lawless war—a war of
humanity against inhumanity, law
and order and justice against law-
lessness and organised anarchy and
barbaric injustice—would of itself
exert a moral influence which might
not be sufficient to determi-
ne the undetermined issue, and
to bring this terrible world tragedy
to a perpetual end. It would re-
inforce, by one of those deeds which
speak so much louder than words,
the President's appeal for the re-
cognition of democratic principles,
and would do more than anything
short of a decisive victory in the
field to force the common people of
Germany to realise that they are
now being used as pawns in a war
against the liberties for which their
fathers fought in the futile revolu-
tion of 1848.

Such a declaration of lawful war
against lawless war would raise the
blockade of fear—or of incompe-
tence, which is one of the causes
of fear—a blockade which has been
holding American vessels in port as
effectually as if there were a cordon
of hostile naval vessels off our
coast. Such a declaration of lawful
war against lawless war would end
the process of waiting for some
"overt act" on the part of those
whose overt acts have already
spread murder on the high seas—
some overt act which would add
fresh victims to those already
sacrificed on the altar of lawless-
ness.

Such a declaration of lawful war

against lawless war should put this
country plainly and unmistakably
alongside of those allied nations
that have been contending for two
years and a half against lawless-
ness. To ask the question whether
we should become the ally of the
Allies is to answer it. If we go to
war, what is our purpose? It is to
defeat that Power which avows that
necessity knows no law. There is
only one way to defeat that Power,
and that is to associate ourselves
with those who through experience
have learned the most effective
methods of warfare against that
same Power. If a man's house is
burning down and he has his own
private fire-engine, it would be folly
for him to refuse to work with the
village fire company that is already
engaged in fighting the flames.
Military men know the supreme
tactical folly of the proposal (heard
in some quarters) that if this coun-
try goes into war it should "go it
alone." If we should "go it alone,"
it is conceivable that Germany
might make peace with her other
enemies and then "go it alone" with
us. If that should happen, it would
be just retribution. The American
people should dismiss the thought.
If we go into this war, it will be
for no selfish National purpose. It
will be for a purpose we should
have in common with those now
resisting lawlessness; and a com-
mon purpose requires common ac-
tion.

But if we should join in this law-
ful war against lawless war, what
could we do? It is evident that
Germany does not want war with
the United States. She does
not think we are as powerless as
some of our pacifists would have us
believe. We cannot escape the
responsibility of deciding whether
we shall use such power as we
possess to promote the cause of
liberty and justice. We cannot
escape our responsibility by saying
that the war does not concern us.
Neither can we escape it by saying
to ourselves: "We would, but can-
not; we have the will, but not the
power." We have the power. The
question for us to decide is whether
we ought to use the power which
we possess and run the hazards to
our peace and prosperity—hazards
not inconsiderable and not to be
ignored—which entering into the
war against militarism would in-
volve. There are things we can do.

Not only can we prohibit all ship-
ment of goods between this country
and Germany, but we can join with
Great Britain in prohibiting the
shipment of goods to neutral ports
intended for Germany, and from
neutral ports all goods obtained in
Germany. We can thus make still
more effectual the not ineffectual
blockade which Great Britain has
instituted. The indications are that
this blockade is the weapon which
Germany most fears, and has the
most reason to fear. More than any
other now neutral Power we could
do much by re-inforcing the block-
ade of Germany to compel Germany
to sue for a peace based on justice
and liberty.

We can make use of our navy.
This is our first line of defense,
and it is the first arm of the
Government which could be used to
enforce the purposes of this lawful
war. What the navy can do we
shall not pretend to say. That is
something for the experts of the
Navy Department to determine. It
is sufficient to say that, though our
navy is not as powerful as we
would wish, it is by no means
powerless. It is clear that the
whole country should support the
navy in every way possible and
bend every effort to strengthen it as
the first step toward effective war-
fare.

In this lawful war against law-
less war we can contribute to the
fighting land forces. Many thou-
sands of Americans have already
crossed the Canadian border and
enlisted with Canadian troops for
campaigning in France and Bel-
gium. They have done despite
the fact that recruiting in the
United States has been impossible.
If recruiting offices were open in
the United States—as they could be
in time of war—no one can even
approximately estimate how many
would offer their services. It is
well known that the announcement
in the papers that Mr. Roosevelt
has offered to raise a force of
volunteers in case of war has
brought him a host of applications
from all over the country. The
Rough Riders who volunteered for
the Spanish-American War, when
the appeal to courage and chivalry
was far less than now, and the
militiamen who volunteered to
guard the Texan border, though
there was little to appeal to the love
of adventure or to the love of
country, furnish an indication that
it would not be impossible to raise
in six months a not insignificant
expeditionary body of men to re-in-
force the French and English in
the trenches. And though the
number thus volunteering, compar-
ed with the millions already in the

field, might not and probably would
not be large, the moral effect of
such a re-inforcement, voluntary on
the part of the soldiers themselves,
but backed by the power of the
United States Government and by
the united public sentiment of the
people of the United States, would
be very great. It would at the same
time hearten the French and dis-
hearten the Germans. And the
raising of that force in this country
would not only have an immediate
moral effect during the period of its
training on this side of the water,
and a continued moral effect on its
arrival in Europe for further train-
ing and for participation in the
fighting under the American flag,
but a real moral and political effect
in the part that America would
play in the settlement of the issues
at the close of the war.

In addition to such an expedi-
tionary force, necessarily not large,
we can at once institute in this
country a system of universal mili-
tary training, and by that means
announce the determination of the
American democracy not only to
defend its own territory from
invasion, but its obligation to
democracy and liberty from viola-
tion.

We can mobilise our industrial
resources. There is no question
that if we enter this lawful war we
can redouble our efforts in amount
and efficiency in providing munitions
for the Allies. What England has
done we can do. England has
not only raised an army of millions
and equipped them, but at the same
time has provided munitions in
large quantities for her allies.
Though the shipment of munitions
abroad might be temporarily inter-
rupted, the efforts for the supply of
munitions, which have been so far
largely unco-ordinated, would,
under war conditions, be organised
under Governmental supervision.

In this lawful war against law-
less war we have at our disposal
the resources of a continental coun-
try, and wealth derived from these
we can put at the disposal of the
other nations with which we should
act in military concert. It is prob-
able that in this respect more than
in any other we can make our
power felt in this war. Mr. Theg-
dore H. Price quotes in Commerce
and Finance from the Cleveland
Press as follows:

With America in, it would be
the men and money of practically
the whole world against Germany.
We are proud of America, but even
in our pride we do not realise how
wonderfully strong this Nation is—
what a gigantic weight of money
power and man power America
would place in the scales against
a foe.

In wealth we have:
Nearly double the wealth of the
British Empire,
Five times the wealth of France,
Six times the wealth of Russia,
Twelve times the wealth of Italy,
Sixteen times the wealth of
Japan.

Our resources are nearly a
match for the resources of all the
Allies, big and little, put together.
Our resources are two and a half
times those of Germany, Austria,
and Turkey combined.

Add Uncle Sam to the forces
fighting Germany, and the balance
of resources against that unhappy
nation would be about five to one.
This Nation has been of great
financial aid to the Allies. It has
lent large sums of money to Great
Britain and France, and France
and Great Britain have in turn
financed the other Allies. The best
judges believe that if we became
an active participant in this war we
should not only not have to with-
draw our financial aid but would be
able greatly to increase it. We
should of course give our first con-
sideration to our first line of
defense—the navy; and we should
have to give thought to the devel-
opment of our military arm,
though for some months its effec-
tiveness would be chiefly moral; but
financially we could be at once of
immense benefit to the cause of
liberty and law; for Congress could
at once vote a very large loan, in
the billions perhaps, putting it at
the disposal of the Entente Allies,
with whom we should be acting in
concert. By means of financial
assistance, which in concrete terms
means a vast flow of goods and sup-
plies of every sort, we could thus
use our inexhaustible resources
much more freely and legally and
openly than we are now doing.

To the end that we use our
power efficiently, public opinion in
America should at once require
Congress to increase the powers of
the Council of National Defense, so
as to make it a real executive body
with large authority; and, more-
over, public opinion should require
that Council of National Defense to
interpret its power broadly.

This is not the time to take coun-
sel of our fears. What America
ought to do she can do.

Possibilities And Actualities In Education

(Notes of a lecture given at the
Church House last night by Mr.
Graham Barrow, headmaster of
the Cathedral School.)

*Our birth is but a sleep and a for-
getting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's
star,*

*Hadst had elsewhere its setting, and
comest from afar
Not in entire forgetfulness, nor not in
utter nakedness,
But with trailing clouds of glory do
we come from God, which is our
home.*

Thus Wordsworth summed up his
psychology; and one of the great
misfortunes in present day education
is that we do not wholly accept the
poet's theory.

Visit thousands of schools either in
the old or the new world and it is all
too true that teachers still stick hard
and fast to Locke's view that the
mind of the child is like to a sensitive
plate, upon which the teacher must
write all that he or she considers good
for the child. If innate ideas are
allowed to have some place in the
coating of that plate, then unfortu-
nately for the child the ideas are
such that they must be rooted out,
for they cannot be good. To acknow-
ledge them good would be to upset
the teaching of Christendom—and
"Original Sin."

Consider the child that is placed
under you as the "Child of God,"
rather than the "Child of Wrath" and
you will get a long way upon the road
to a complete education, for then, you
must admit a living soul and that
soul must be allowed to grow. It
must have the right environment. It
must have the right nourishment. It
must have the right exercise and
above all, its growth must not be re-
pressed but given full play.

Education before everything else is
Growth. The trouble with the great
majority of schools is that they want
to let the children grow. They must be
moulded into shape. To leave the
child to himself means he will go fast
to the devil. There the old idea, that
we stick so rigidly to, comes in again
—"Original Sin."

The child is the child of God. Allow
him to grow. The teacher's duty is
to feed the growing child with the
food best fitted for it. Watch, and
watch carefully, and see what agrees
with it, then trust the child.

The imparting of information is not
education, and yet how often it passes
as such. Information is the food of
knowledge. Knowledge is the neces-
sary result of true education. To
illustrate. Take the child that knows
its Bible from cover to cover, in fact
the child that is "Mighty in the
Scriptures"; it may show by its deeds
that it has no *Knowledge* of God,
and in just the same way the child
who can rattle off all the tables and
rules in the arithmetic book, and yet
cannot tackle the simplest problem,
has no *Knowledge* of arithmetic.

We are still suffering from that
period of thirty-three years when
schools received payments by results.
Schools today may not get actual hard
cash for results, but there is still a
good deal of the same idea rampant
among us, and parents are some of
the worst offenders. The parent will
seek for the school that has gained
the high places in public examinations
they will clamor for the school that
has taken the biggest number of open
scholarships, and when they have
found it they will bestow upon it the
child that God has given them to
grow. That is payment by results;
right enough. And yet examinations
hold but a small place in education.
Examinations have to do with the in-
formation that is the food of knowl-
edge. They seek to find out whether
the nourishment given is wholesome.
But how very often temporary results
deceive. Examinations and CRAM
are twin sisters and unhealthy ones at
that.

The great kick that thoughtful
educationalists have against so many
schools is that they allow the whole
of their curriculum to foster the im-
parting of information, and leave
little room for the growth of knowl-
edge. Because the child is so often
considered the "Child of Wrath," its
best activities are suppressed and its
natural refinements offended.

Education is a problem, and at
times it seems as if it is impossible
of solution, but there is an obvious
method that all could adopt to get
somewhere near a correct solution,
and that is the direct study of the
child. Experience has taught us
that children have certain activities
which they not only give expression
to whenever they get the opportuni-
ty but manifestly enjoy. All
children like to talk and they like to
listen. All children like to act. All
children like to sing and dance. All
children like to draw and paint. All
children want to ask questions and

they also like either to make things
or destroy things. Here then we
have to hand something to work on.
Take the activities that the children
love, fit them in to your scheme of
work, and you will find that *Interest*
is aroused and with it comes growth
of *Knowledge-Sense*. School will
cease to be something to be got over
and will become a joy both for
teacher and pupil.

Take the motto: "Work while you
play and play while you work" and
both will succeed.

To illustrate. Arithmetic with
young children is always something
like a nightmare and I do not
wonder at it. Instead of those terri-
ble lists of tables and rules, re-
member the youngster's love for
acting. Get numerous coins—they
can be made with cardboard or any-
thing else as long as they show
values—set up a shop, give the kid-
dies turns at being shopmen (that
is the hardest worked person in the
game and yet all want to take the
part); then let them buy and sell,
and the mysteries of money values
and tables will come naturally with-
out any thought in the child's mind
that he is learning anything.

Take a history lesson. You can
again use the youngsters' love of play
or rather their love of acting. What
could be more fascinating for the
youngsters than the working out of
the Battle of Waterloo and the im-
personating of Wellington, Napoleon
and a score of others. They would
not forget the lesson, and the insight
into history, as well as character,
would be far clearer than that
gathered from text books no matter
how well written. And so with all
other lessons. Let your work take
full advantage of the child's
activities.

But to accept the "Child of God,"
to differentiate between information
and education; to play the part of a
gardener to a sensitive and valuable
plant, needs as a first necessity a
teacher who looks upon his work as
a vocation rather than as a money-
making proposition, and that is just
where we must administer the final
kick. In far too many schools in
England the masters are drawn from
the young university men, who after
having had three good years at col-
lege, and excelling in sports, are not
quite certain what to turn their
hands to and teaching or the acting
profession seem to have open doors.
It is an extraordinary thing that the
two professions that need most
sympathy and work are the very two
that the ordinary fellow seeks when
everything else fails. The pay is
bad. The profession is overcrowded.
The disappointments are many. But
to the real teacher the higher re-
wards are great.

The Last Hotel

How The British Government
Took It.

By Twells Brev

"Yes," murmured the pensioned
Civil Servant, "I was sorry to leave
the dear old Department. We date
back from the last year of the
great war; we had stately tradi-
tions."
"What was your Department?"
interposed the young man.
"The Amusement Restriction
Board. There is agitation to have it
abolished. The agitators contend
that, in this twentieth year after the
war, the work of the Department
is a sinecure. But they do not
understand the winding-up that
would be involved. You would not
remember the German banks in
London; it took twelve years to wind
them up. What about a Depart-
ment, then, occupying three hotels,
two clubs, one museum, three blocks
of flats, and the lion house at the
Zoo? How long would it take to
wind all that up?"

"I had been in the hotel business
for years. When the Board took my
little hotel it was actually the last
hotel in London. I could charge
what I liked. People coming to
London on business had to secure a
room in my hotel or sleep out on the
Embankment. I got four guineas a
night for bedroom, two guineas for
a shakedown on the dining-room
floor, and a guinea for a chair in the
hall. One by one, or in batches, all
the other hotels had been com-
mandeered. When pressure of space
for all the new Departments became
urgent, they used to come in the
middle of the night and turn hotel
visitors out of their beds. I re-
member seeing Bedford-square dot-
ted with people squatting on mat-
tresses.
"Still my little hotel escaped. But
the Government had sworn not to
leave one hotel in London. So we

disguised the hotel. We took down
the hotel sign and put up a board
labelled 'Adolf Wurst and Co., Con-
tinental Importers.' A splendid
idea; it kept us safe from inquisitive-
ness for months! We took all the
castor-oil plants out of the windows
(you could nearly always identify an
hotel by the castor-oil plants). We
arranged with our visitors to sneak
in and out of the back door of the
hotel. They were as keen as car-
selves. It was a matter of pride to
run the last hotel in London, and
a matter of pride to be a visitor.

"The Amusement Restriction De-
partment had engaged a thousand
more girl clerks and had nowhere
to house them. The girl clerks
formed a procession and marched
through London singing, 'All dressed
up and no place to go.' Then the
Government heard rumors that
there was a secret hotel still un-
commandeered in London. But neigh-
bors and tradesmen were staunch;

they baffled all inquiries. Blooms-
bury was proud of its last hotel and
determined to save it. Then the
Government employed an official as
an hotel 'comber-out.' He used to
make himself up in all sorts of dis-
guises—as a farmer, as a munition
manufacturer, as a parson, even as
a diplomat from an Allied country.
He drove up at all times of the day
and asked for a room. I knew every
one of my regular patrons. Always
I replied, 'You are mistaken; this is
not an hotel. I am an importer of
Continental goods.'

"But one day the 'comber-out' got
in. My wife mistook him for a regu-
lar patron and allotted him a
cheap little top-floor bedroom for
three guineas for the night. I
guessed at once who he was—you
learn quick thinking when you have
managed an hotel—but this time I
made a fool of myself.

"I decided to bribe him. I might
as well have tried to bribe Robes-
ters and tradesmen were staunch;

(Continued on Page 7)



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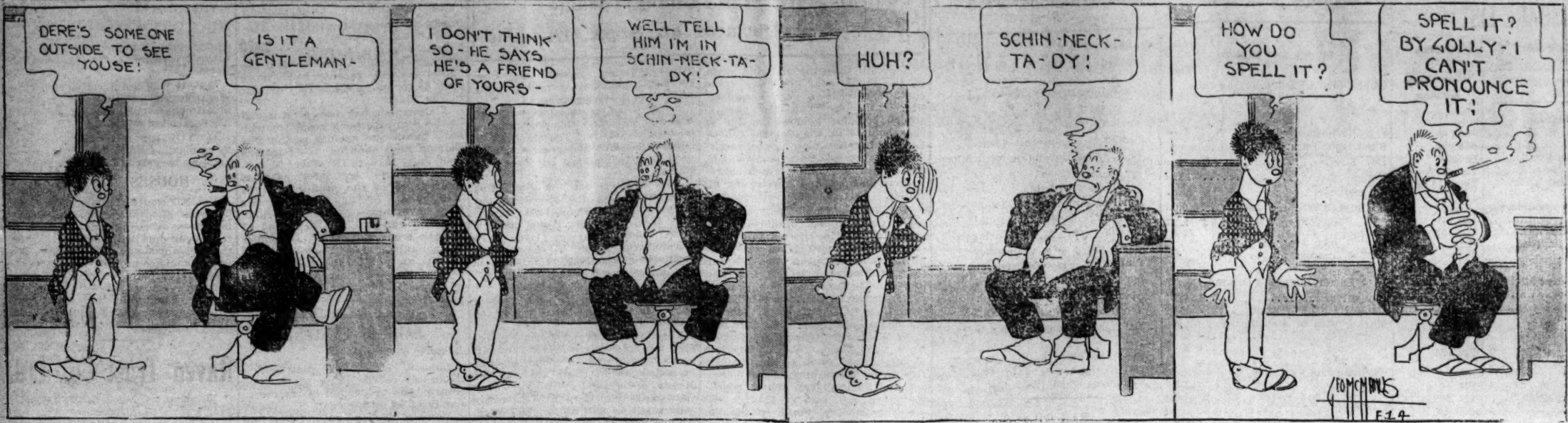


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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Marine Corps Is Official Training School for U. S. Marksmen

By Garrett P. Serviss

IN December a correspondent in Fond du Lac, Wis., inquired about the trajectory of a bullet fired from a Springfield rifle, calibre .30, saying that his instructor in the Marine Corps had told him to aim below the bullseye in firing



at a target nearer than the stated range of the gun because the bullet would rise in the air after leaving the muzzle in consequence of being heated by friction, and so, if fired point-blank, would go above the target. Being puzzled by this explanation, he wrote to inquire if it was correct. I replied that it was nonsense, and, in a brief article, pointed out the simple principles on which the sighting of a gun and the calculation of the path of a projectile are based.

Two officers of the United States Marine Corps, justly proud and jealous of the unrivalled reputation which that corps enjoys, now protest that no such misinformation could have been given by any of their in-

structors. As one of them says: "There is no argument against Mr. Serviss's article so far as the theory is concerned. I wish to assure your readers, however, that no such 'nonsense' as 'A. C. Z.' claims to have been told by his instructors is ever taught in the Marine Corps."

There was no appearance in the letter of "A. C. Z." that he was inventing his statement out of whole cloth, or that he challenged the practical efficiency of the instruction he received. He did not say that the direction to aim a certain number of inches below the bullseye when the target was a certain number of yards within the stated range of the rifle resulted in bad shooting, but the point of his complaint was that when he asked the reason why he should aim low he was told something which he could not believe was the right explanation.

The whole matter resolves itself into the ever more pressing question of the quality of the instruction which is imparted to learners of all kinds under our present system of education, and it was that aspect of the subject which led me to write the response to "A. C. Z.'s" letter.

The American mind is an inquiring, intellectually curious mind—which is the very thing that makes the American soldier the most individually intelligent soldier in the world. Whether he is learning to shoot or to do something else, the typical American wants to know all the whys and wherefores.

I have several times had occasion to show, in answering inquiries, how lamentably our schools sometimes fail to give proper instruction to their pupils concerning the simple laws and facts of nature. The sole aim of many teachers seems to

be to teach by rote, and they never get away from the rote.

This may be all right in autocratic countries where questioning is tabooed, but it will not do in America. If "A. C. Z." told the truth it is manifest that his instructor, whoever he may have been, was either unable to explain the principle of the bullet's flight or indisposed to take the troubles to explain it. If this was the fact it was nothing peculiar to instructors in rifle firing, for it is a thing that happens every day in all sorts of schools.

The possibility that some instructor might fall short of giving all the information that an intellectually awake learner demanded seems to me to be indicated by the following sentence from the letter of one of the officers: "We do not attempt to teach recruits the theory of rifle-shooting, our aim being to teach them in a practical manner to handle, care for, and shoot the rifle."

Would it not be well and in accord with the American temperament to give the theory, at least when it is asked for, and to be sure that every person instructed with the instruction of recruits is not only competent, but disposed to explain it?

Assuming that the incident at Fond du Lac actually occurred—and that is something touching the conscience of "A. C. Z."—I am more than ready to believe that it was a very rare occurrence, and one totally opposed to the spirit and intention of the Marine Corps.

We all know how high that corps stands in the opinion of military experts everywhere. The fact that it is the official training school for American military marksmen, who from the days of Jackson's withering volleys at New Orleans have held a place apart, alone sufficiently attests its efficiency.

It is owing to the Marine Corps that no European troops are so highly trained in marksmanship as are ours. Its coaches are eagerly sought to train civilians, National Guardsmen and the students in military colleges and schools. "At the Marine Corps Rifle Range at Winthrop, Md., a number of these coaches are always on duty and have given instruction to thousands of men from all walks in life during the last year." No "nonsense" is taught there, but true "missionary work for preparedness" is done.

I have seen Captain Hartley's Rifleman's Instructor, a copy of

which is in the hands of every enlisted man in the Marine Corps, and its instructions are so complete and clear that it seems impossible that any man should misunderstand them. It would be equally unjust and unpatriotic to belittle the work of the Marine Corps, which in these critical days is a strong arm on which our country relies for safety.

But we should have a little sympathy for the Yankee curiosity of men like "A. C. Z." who resemble the small boy that cut open the blacksmith's bellows in his eager desire to see where the wind came from.

The Last Hotel

(Continued from Page 6)

pierre. I will give the Department that credit; though they took away my hotel, they were incorruptible. It made it very hard for honest business people.

"When the 'hotel-comber' came down to dinner I stepped into the hall and welcomed him. I escorted him to his table. My wife carved for him (eight ounces). Nobody was ever made such a fuss of in an hotel. After dinner I thought I had better get to business, so I asked the new guest to have a cigar in my office. But before I could say a word he looked at me sadly—like a beaten man. 'I will ask you a straight question,' he began. 'Is this house really an hotel?'

"I looked at him simply and honestly. 'No, this a private house.' 'But why did you let me, a stranger, enter your house as an hotel?'

"My wife, I replied, 'gathered that you were roofless. She trusted your open, pleasant appearance' (he wore a wig, false eyebrows, and a false beard). 'A cigar?'

"He held up his hand. 'Enough,' he said, 'I have made a mistake. I apologise.' He snatched off his wig and beard. 'I am an official 'comber-out' of hotels. But even before you assured me I realised that this is not an hotel. I have had several proofs.'

"And then it was," said the former hotel-keeper, "that I lost my hotel."

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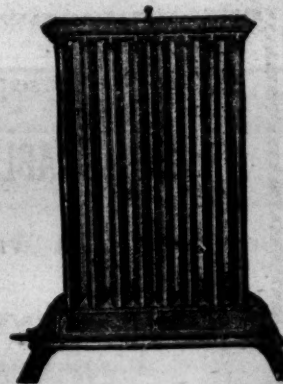
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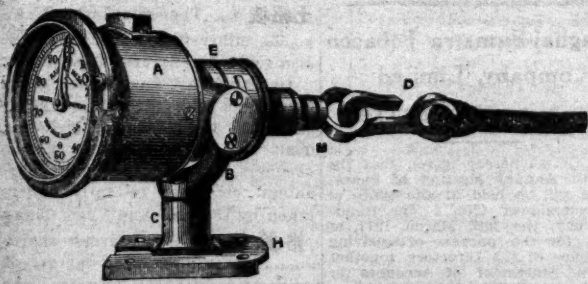
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$660 Sa.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.15
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.15 Sa.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155 B.
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 352 1/2 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 120
Indo-China Def.	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 14 1/2
Shanghai Tug (i)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 33
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	\$2.35
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 86 1/2 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 Sa.
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 81
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 97 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81 B.
Wellswell Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 145
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2
Yangtze	Tls. 5 Sa.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$123 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.80 B.
Langkate	Tls. 18 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 B.
Llewellyn	\$40
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 130 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 37 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 1.60
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 4 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.32 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.47 1/2
Chemor United	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 3.10 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Domination	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kamuning	Tls. 1.10
Kapala	Tls. 28 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 19 Sa.
Kota Pehros	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Krook Java	Tls. 10 1/2
Pad	Tls. 10 1/2
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Permatas	Tls. 1.20
Rapah	Tls. 1 B.
Samarangas	Tls. 7 B.
Seokee	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
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Senawang	Tls. 0.95 E.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 8
Langha Malay	Tls. 13
Langha Malay Pref.	Tls. 1.62 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 6.60
Sua Mangia	Tls. 1
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2 B.
Tapiing	Tls. 1.12 1/2 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 2.23 1/2
Tebeng	Tls. 2.40 B.
Ulu	Tls. 6.05 E.
Zhangbe	Tls. 2.60 E.
Miscellaneous	
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Cully Dairy	Tls. 9 Sa.
Shai Elec. and Adv.	2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 27, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 80 1/2 = Tls. 1.24 @ 7.26 =	
Mex. \$1.11	
Mex. Dollars. Market rate. 72.3125	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	
Bar Silver	
Copper Cash	1819
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/3 1/2 = Tls. 6.03	
Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 8.31	
Peking Bar	312.5
Native Interest	.02
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	35 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	7 1/2 %
4 m-s.	7 1/2 %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	
Ex. Paris on London T.T. \$ 27.30	
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2	
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3-4
London	Demand 3-4 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 24 1/2
Paris	T.T. 46 1/2
Paris	Demand 46 1/2
New York	T.T. 79 1/2
New York	Demand 79 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 70 1/2
Japan	T.T. 64 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 196

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcy. 3-5 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-6 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcy. 3-6 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 48 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 82 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

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\$1 = HK. Tls. 5.43	
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" " 1 = Rouble 3.28	
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Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, March 20:
Spot: 3s. 3 d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 3 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
London, March 22. (delayed).
Today's silver prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 2 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, March 21:
Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, March 21. (delayed).
Today's silver prices were as follows:
Bar Silver Spot: 35 1/2 d. Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, March 20:
Bar Silver Spot: 35 1/2 d. Dull.
New York Bar Silver: 72 1/2 d.
London, March 22. (delayed).
Today's silver prices were as follows:
Bar Silver Spot: 35 1/2 d. Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, March 21:
Bar Silver Spot: 35 1/2 d. Quiet.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, March 21. (delayed).
Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:
Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:
Highest price, is. 4 5/32 d.
Tenders at, is. 4 5/32 d.
Receives, 63 1/2 %
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price, is. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at, is. 4 1/2 d.
Receives, 63 1/2 %
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12,000,000.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 22. (delayed).
Today's Cotton prices were as follows:
Mid-American Spot 12.46d.
March-April 11.94d.
October-November 11.24d.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 27, 1917.
Official
H. and S. Banks \$660.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 6.15
Cathays (Pref) Tls. 5.15
Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.50
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 70.00
Yangtze Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 37.00
Bute Tls. 1.30
Consolidated Tls. 3.25
Kroovocks Tls. 19.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12 1/2

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 27, 1917.
Official
Anglo-Java Tls. 11.50 cash
Tapiings Tls. 2.10 cash
Direct
Consolidated Tls. 3.25 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for March 26 was 82 tons."

Central Stores, Ltd., Changes Name
And Declares an 8 p.c. Dividend

Especially bearing in mind some of the things said last year, there could hardly have been a happier little gathering than the twenty-second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Central Stores, Ltd., held at the Astor House, yesterday. Beyond the board and officials, there were only half-a-dozen shareholders present and they were all smiles.

A dividend of eight per cent was joyfully sanctioned. Following the ordinary meeting, there was a brief extraordinary meeting, at which the name of the company was changed to The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and new articles approved.

Mr. Brodie A. Clark presided, supported by Captain H. E. Morton (managing director), E. I. Ezra and C. W. Wrightson (directors), E. Burrows (secretary), W. A. C. Platt (legal adviser) and J. E. Bingham (auditor). There were 24,500 ordinary and 88 founders' shares represented.

Reviewing the year's work, the chairman said:

"The directors have pleasure in stating that the results have fully borne out their anticipation. The turnover being a record one. The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and, having no doubt been carefully considered by you, we will, with your permission, consider them as read."

Before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the accounts I would like to make a few comments upon some of the principal items. After allowing for directors' auditors' and trustees' fees, interest on debentures and overdraft, reserve for doubtful debts and substantial depreciations, the accounts show a net surplus from profit and loss account of \$163,268.06, being an increase over 1915 of \$75,873.96. From this surplus, the directors recommend:

To pay a dividend of 60 cents (equal to 8 per cent) per share, which will amount to \$20,974.80
To transfer to the reserve of the following accounts:
Building Account ... \$20,000.00
General Reserve ... \$40,000.00
Improvement Account ... \$48,899.32
leaving a balance of \$33,993.34 to be carried forward to the next account.

Furniture and fittings of the three hotels have been depreciated 15% and the total amount written on altogether amounts to \$40,000.00, which I hope you will consider satisfactory. We are not writing off anything for bad debts this year, but have, instead, made a reserve of \$10,000, which will amply cover all the doubtful debts on our books and only those accounts which are proved to our entire satisfaction to be irrecoverable will be written off.

The land and buildings of the Astor House property remain at the same figure as shown in last year's accounts, which, you will remember, was then considered to be one that would require no depreciation for some time to come.

The balance of the working accounts transferred is \$262,662.04, as compared with \$138,825.01 in the previous year. I may here mention that the working of the Palace Hotel has been very satisfactory, having contributed \$64,830.32 to the result of the accounts now before you. Your sundry debtors and sundry creditors compare favorably with last year, when it is considered that only four months working of the Astor House Hotel appeared in the 1915 accounts.

On June 30, the company, in terms of the purchase of the Astor House, redeemed its old debentures of Tels 210,000 and issued the new 5% debentures. Applications amounting to Tels 21,000 for the new issue were received from the old Central Stores debenture holders, leaving a balance of Tels 189,000 to be redeemed. To meet that sum, your directors arranged an overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This overdraft was reduced by Tels 50,000 at the end of November and I am glad to be able to say that we now hope to be in a position to effect a further reduction of Tels 40,000, so that, if all goes well and our present rate of progress continues, we hope the end of this year will see us free of this overdraft, or very nearly so.

An offer for the purchase of our Yangtze property was made in October, 1916, and after giving the question very careful consideration, your directors, having consulted with the trustees for the debenture holders, came to the conclusion that it would enhance the company's interests by disposing of the property for the sum offered, namely Tels 22,000, which, with an amount of Tels 28,000 transferred from our general funds, was applied in reduction of the overdraft, as already mentioned.

Turning again to the appropriations, you will notice that we propose to bring the improvements account up to \$50,000. We have spent this year in improvements sum almost equal to the special reserve created last year, principally on the Astor House Hotel, which, you will agree, is very considerably improved in every way since we took over the premises. The hotel now having become quite the fashionable rendezvous for all Shanghai.

There is, however, still much renovating to be done, both at the Astor and Palace. Moreover, the bedroom accommodation at both hotels has now become so limited that your directors will soon have to seriously consider some form of reconstruction at the former, whereby such valuable space, now unfortunately wasted, can be put to profitable use. The number of guests has far exceeded the conveniences and accommodation of the hotels.

private dining rooms and even corridors on many occasions being utilised as bedrooms.

Under these circumstances, I think that you will agree this appropriation is most necessary. The transfers to building account and general reserve need no explanation, but are very sound.

Your directors are now completing negotiations for the disposal of our interests in the Palace Hotel Annex. This hotel, although having made a great improvement on last year's working, can hardly be considered a profitable undertaking. Our lease, as you know, has still 18 years to run and, with a rental of Tels 12,000 per annum, it will be a very difficult matter to make that hotel pay on the present lines.

The directors regret having to record the loss of the services of Mr. J. McDowell, who, in consequence of his departure for home to join his Majesty's forces, has resigned from the board. Whilst we are extremely sorry to have lost Mr. McDowell, we are very proud of him for offering to do his bit in the great cause and we wish him all good luck and a speedy return.

I trust that these explanations are perfectly explicit to you all and that they have assisted you somewhat in getting at the position of our affairs. If there is any point upon which I can enlighten you further I shall be happy to do so.

Before concluding, I would just like to mention that the changes and improvements in all departments of our business have necessitated a very considerable amount of work during the year just closed and your board, in consequence, have been kept constantly engaged during the period under review. My remarks would not be complete without a reference to our staff, particularly our managing director and secretary, the latter having had a very heavy load of office work to carry through and I am positive that it requires no emphasis on my part for you to be able to appreciate the good work which all have done.

The report and accounts were adopted; a dividend of eight per cent was declared; Mr. J. E. Inch was re-elected to the board; the appointment of Messrs. E. I. Ezra, J. McDowell and C. W. Wrightson as directors was confirmed and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

The extraordinary general meeting followed. The chairman said that the board considered that the old name, "The Central Stores, Ltd.," did not cover the present situation. The Central Stores was started many years ago, with the Central Hotel, but, having completed its purpose, the board thought that it would be very much better to now make the name of the company The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The shareholders approved a resolution: "That the name of the company be changed to The Shanghai Hotels, Limited."

Similar approval was given to a resolution: "That the new articles submitted to the meeting and, for the purpose of identification, initiated by the chairman thereof, be and they are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the company, in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

EACH DOLLAR EARNED THREE

How Sears-Roebuck Profit-Sharing Fund Worked in 1915

Chicago, January 31.—Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Co., in an interview with The New York Times on Sunday Magazine of December 31, outlining the plan of the employees' savings and profit-sharing fund inaugurated by the corporation last July said: "In my opinion the plan will result that the company will con-

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,

TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:

ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibuses and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

tribute \$2.50 for every dollar paid in by the employee, although our prospectus shows that our contribution will be a little less than \$2. As a matter of fact, I shall go further and say it is my honest opinion the employees will receive back more than \$5 for every dollar they deposit in the fund."

A statement has just been issued to the Sears-Roebuck employees who have joined the savings and profit-sharing fund showing its operations from July, 1916, to December 31 last. The employees are informed that their share of the profits for 1916 is in the ratio of \$3.09 for each dollar they have deposited in the fund. Thus an employee who deposited \$1 a week from July 1 to December 31, a total of \$26, has been credited with an additional sum of \$80.34, representing his share of the profits of Sears, Roebuck and Co. for the year.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 22. (delayed).—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 13 per cent.
Bank of England rate of Discount 5 1/2 %.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.
23-3-17

Business and Official

Notices

NOTICE

The first floor of the CARLTON CAFE is for hire exclusively for private entertainments, with the excellent Orchestra and Ballroom included.

PRICES

including catering, on application to the Manager.

13023

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377 Nanking Road.

13201

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco

Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of March,

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bankers, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. G. Gifford, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavo, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Doudichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Societe Anonyme.
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman]
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000
Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Haikou, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan, Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chiofo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dainy (Dairen a-A).
55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00
Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Laoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, Osaka, Tsingtau, Honolulu, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$2,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 2,981,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,225,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjerassin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingri, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H. \$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H. \$ 20,000

Investment reserve fund H. \$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

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Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3534 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office)

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus Mar. 5

Atsuta Maru Feb. 13

Carmarthenshire Jan. 27

City of Corinth Feb. 20

Hitachi Maru Feb. 26

Iyo Maru Mar. 11

Suwa Maru Jan. 29

Tsuruga Maru Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Cordillere Feb. 21

Gemini Feb. 8

Porthos Feb. 3

For New York

Eurymedon Dec. 23

Tokio Maru Mar. 21

Toyooka Maru Feb. 1

Tsushima Maru Dec. 22

For San Francisco, etc.

Siberia Maru Mar. 1

Tenyo Maru Mar. 9

Venezuela Mar. 4

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru Feb. 19

Tamba Maru Mar. 13

For Tacoma

Canada Maru Feb. 1

Justin Feb. 17

Manila Maru Mar. 6

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshin from Hankow:—Mr. Wood and Mrs. Foster. From Klukiang:—Mrs. Von Tanner. From Wuhu:—Rev. Haurte and Rev. Jaurepie.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Low and child, Messrs. A.K.E. Hampshire, Sullivan, Lello and J. Ryther.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow:—Mr. W.F. Momeyer. For Hankow 'ia Chinkiang:—Mr. Whitehead.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Switzer, Messrs. J. Brun and J. A. Marlow.

Per I.C. s.s. Esang for Weihaiwei:—Mr. T. G. Cavanagh.

Per I.C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mrs. Meffret, Mr. A. and Mrs. Picca, Messrs. H. Brown and L. Larsen.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Captain, Ehrhardt and Mr. Power. For Canton:—Mr. Rijnke.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on March 27, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef 14-20
Mutton 16-20
Pork 25-30
Veal 25-30

Fish

Bream 16-18
Cod 14-16
Mackerel 20-30
Pomfret 30-40
Salmon 16-20
Sardine 16-20
Sole 14-16
Whitebait 14-16

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer none
Duck 60-90
Eggs 13-15
Fowl 18-20
Geese 80-1.00
Hare none
Pheasant none
Pigeons 25-30
Plover 5-6

Grain and Flour

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.50
Rice per 200 lb. \$7.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 27	1.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Apr 1	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 28	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	R. V. F.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Kobe & Osaka	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 29	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 13	10.00	London etc.	Kifano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Chiyen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo & Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo & Canton	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Hsien	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo & Canton	Sinkang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 29	4.00	Ningpo	Feiching	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Tenchu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Ningpo	Hanchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Ningpo	Penza	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Ningpo	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 28	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Tunging	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Tunging	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 27	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Hankow	Kiangtse	2065	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Tangtse	Tenchu maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
..	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
..	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	CNFW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 27	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	3808	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Daluy	Sakaki maru	1846	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Wenhai, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengling	3073	Br.	B. & S.
..	Japan	Hakusaka maru	1854	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Swatow	Holow	806	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow & Canton	Sunning	1670	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1884	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
..	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow	Tsanghan	476	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.
..	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	FXIII
Mar 26	Hongkong	Chiyen	1201	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Hickmery	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Mar 25	Hongkong	Glenglye	5966	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Hunglee	603	Chi.	Tuck Wo	CRWCW
Mar 18	Poochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Mar 23	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 23	Hankow	Kwangchi	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 23	Hankow	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Mar 23	Hankow	Romany	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 15	Hankow	Melcher	1882	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB 1
Mar 14	Ningpo	Melcher	406	Am.	S. O. P. Co.	SCOW
Mar 14	Ningpo	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNFW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Mar 15	Hankow	Pacific	2879	Br.	A. P. Co.	11 p
Mar 15	Hankow	Pacific	2879	Br.	A. P. Co.	8 p
July 15	Hankow	Stenia	3318	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	8 p
Mar 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Mar 25	Hankow	Shanghai	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNFW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Way side N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, March 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, 2,444 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, the 29th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, the 30th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 30th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, March 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Ninghao, Captain A. Scott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Captain Mathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 29th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsien, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHANG.—The Str. Felching, Capt. A. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Saturday, March 31. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Saturday, March 31. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Yingchow left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkang, Shantung and Sunning. Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hainan, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "ECUADOR" Apr. 1
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Apr. 7
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 5
(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Special representative. Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNE	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Brunby	
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan	
TP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Senat	Am. g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake	
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	336	6	86	Olarke	
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick	

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfuo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tatoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, March 31.

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu is appointed to sail from Hongkong today, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 5 a.m. on Saturday, March 31. She will be despatched as above on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Miyazaki Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Co's lower buoy today, about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Friday, March 30.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO

ST. PAUL-CHICAGO-TORONTO.

MONTREAL and NEW YORK

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

11,750 Tons

MONTEAGLE

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



Friday, March 30th GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT
THE ALHAMBRANo. 9 Siccawei Road.
THE NET PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED
TO ANY CHARITABLE INSTITUTION
THAT APPLIESFull Orchestra
ADMISSION \$5.00
Light RefreshmentsBooking at Moutrie's, Kalee Hotel and Alhambra
FRANK HYDE, Manager.DR. RANSOM requests that
all outstanding accounts
against him be sent in
for payment not later
than April 1st.

THE NEW HOTEL WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW (Chinese Name Sin Sin Le Kuei) 館新新湖西州杭 NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New
Hotel begs to inform the Public
that his establishment at
Hangchow is the best of its
kind there. It is beautifully
situated and fine views may
be obtained from the windows.
This is the best time of year in
which to visit Hangchow; the
weather is fine. The house is
large, with bedrooms facing
the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is
under the supervision of an
excellent cook, with many
years' experience in foreign
hotels in Shanghai.PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will
be convinced.

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMANN undertakes
and guarantees to give satisfac-
tion in dental work of every
description. Thoroughly up-to-
date dental parlor. Only the
best modern devices used in
dental work.Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and
2 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

13147

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith saw a
tiger and sneaked up
behind.
Observing the beast
in its left-eye was
blind.The cat caught the
"Upper Crust" breath
from his dome—
Right about-faced
and followed Bill
home.THE BEST AMERICAN
RYE WHISKY IS
"UPPER CRUST"

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

—30,625 Tons—
will be despatched from
Woosungfor
Manila and Hongkongto be followed by
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
and subsequent sailings of these
steamers.For further particulars apply to
**Canadian Pacific Ocean
Services, Limited**Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. 181-182

13010

The Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Fourth Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at the
Offices of the General Managers of
the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road,
Today, the 28th March, 1917, at 4
p.m., when the Report and Accounts
for the year ended 31st December,
1916, will be presented.The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th to
the 28th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS,

General Managers.

13059

Pitkin's Dental Cream

AN absolutely perfect preparation
for cleansing the teeth, perfuming
the breath and preserving the gums.
Keeps the teeth white and sound,
the gums firm and healthy, and im-
parts a most delicious perfume to
the breath. It removes all tartar,
destroys all harmful germs—being
antiseptic—and prevents decay of
the teeth. Very convenient, being
put up in tubes—there is no waste
and it always remains soft. Comes
out in a band, lies flat on the brush.

Price 50 cents per large tube.

PITKIN'S SHOW ROOM.

No. 78 Range Road. Tel. No. 3255.

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

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KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs, for sale, Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs\$1 for 35
Native Eggs, First grade 1 for 70
Second-grade 1 for 80

(近寶山路在中興路口).

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have established a
branch office at No. 4, The Bund, and all shipping busi-
ness formerly carried on for us by our agents, Messrs.
The Nieshin Kisen Kaisha (Coasting Service) and Messrs.
The American Trading Co. (Trans-Pacific Service) will
be transferred to us on and after April 1, 1917.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

13208

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if
you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only
imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul
breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more
ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small
supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which
cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is
very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

13248

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 28

"TINA"

March 29 & 30

"MR. MANHATTAN"

March 31

"TINA"

April 2 & 3

"THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

The plans of the remaining four performances now open at Moutrie's.

HILL'S BAZAAR

Opens Monday, April 2nd, at

119 Szechuen Road.

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

MIKISA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

will remove on or about April 1st to the more com-
modious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road
(Arts & Crafts Building), where they will show a new
and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

13241

NOTICE

WE, the undersigned, having
financial connections with the Wei
Fong Yi Kee Native Bank, Chang-
chow (常州豐益記錢莊), for
many years, on the 24th of the
12th moon last, entrusted our shop
employee, one named Van Chang
Fu (樊長發), with a deposit
book for drawing \$400 at the said
Bank, when he unexpectedly
absconded with it. The case has
been laid before the District
Magistrate, and the guarantee is
held pending the recovery of the
deposit book.Included with the deposit book,
was also \$2,000, due on the 25th
of the 12th moon, which we im-
mediately withdrew, and the
District Magistrate has instructed
the above Bank to cancel it.
The public are hereby warned
not to negotiate the said deposit
book, on any occasion.Vu Shing Kung Pawn Shop.
LI CHENG CHIN.

(呂城鎮阜興公典)

13247

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY AND MONDAY
(7th and 9th April, 1917)ENTRIES close on Saturday, 31st
March, 1917, at 6 p.m., at the
Club House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.THE DERBY CUP (Value \$2,000)
comes off some time after the
Shanghai Spring Meeting, 1917,
and the date will be announced
later. The ENTRY will also be
closed on Saturday, 31st March,
1917, at 6 p.m., at the Club
House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

13246

Nos. 5 and 6 Shantung Road

Chinese Hospital Compound.

TO BE LET. Two foreign dwelling
houses, six rooms, servants' quar-
ters, etc., small garden. Apply to
E. Pugh, 7 Hankow Road.

13228

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves,
we will do it for you.You pay us monthly 12 dollars,
and we guarantee you a capital of
at least two thousand dollars, after
13 years and 10 months payments.Our bonds have a surrender and
loan value after two years, the
same as Life Insurance policies,
BUTWe give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings which
give you an opportunity to get
every month a return of from \$12
to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the
accounts of the Society is conducted
by Mr. S. A. Beth, Chartered
Secretary and Public Accountant.
For full particulars, apply to the
Head Office.J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

Born 1915.

Still Existing.



Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah)
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

13408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one
small room, with board. Bath-
room and verandah attached;
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.

13296

WELL-FURNISHED rooms,
with verandah and bathrooms,
also good attic, Quinsan Gardens
district. Apply to Box 309, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13250 M 31

TO LET, in British home, well-
furnished room, with board, suit-
able for married couple. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 306,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13244 M 29

TO LET, two single rooms, with
bathroom attached, also small flat
suitable for bachelors, with board.
Terms moderate. "British Home,"
6 Quinsan Gardens.

13244 M 29

TO LET, newly painted un-
furnished flat, two rooms, bath-
room, kitchen. Also furnished or
unfurnished attic, with bathroom
attached. Apply to Box 308, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13249 A 1

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,
with small room, bathroom and
balcony attached, centrally located.
Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13197 M 28

CENTRAL. Board-residence,
single or double, in quiet (British)
flat. Large south room, bathroom,
enamelled bath, geyser, and shower
attached. Cool and pleasant, every
comfort, elevator, etc. Moderate
terms. Apply to Box 291, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13202 M 28

MOST comfortable quarters
offered in private residence to
married couple or two bachelors.
Garden, tennis, garage. Apply to
Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

13172 M 28

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3
Minghong Road), telephone 2650,
central, comfortable furnished
rooms, with or without board.
Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

OFFICES TO LET

THREE large rooms, centrally
located, with option of taking over
office furniture, etc. Apply to
Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

13239 M 30

TO LET furnished office, light,
water, telephone, central. Apply
to Box 292, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13205 M 28

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a
young man with good knowledge
of Building Construction and
Drafting, speaking three Chinese
dialects, and also familiar with
office work. Apply to Box 307,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13245 M 31

WANTED, position by a Japa-
nese, graduate of High Commercial
School. Has small experience of
office routine. Desires a position as
an office assistant, till experienced.
\$50.00 required as salary. Please
apply to Box 290, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13200 M 28

EXPERT Accountant seeks po-
sition. First-class references. Apply
to Box 275, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13176 M 29

WANTED, position as godown-
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper
by a Chinese. Many years' ex-
perience in Shanghai. Moderate
salary. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

MEDICAL

JAPANESE skilful masseur, rheu-
matism, nervousness, bloodless
system and stomach troubles cured
by magnetic healing. Fifteen years
experience in America, with highest
recommendations. Apply to Box
303, THE CHINA PRESS.

13238 M 29

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by Russian bachelor,
furnished room without board, in
some British family near Broad-
way Road district. Apply to Box
302, THE CHINA PRESS.

13237 M 30

WANTED by German, furnished
room, with or without board.
Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13225 M 28

WANTED by an American
couple, without children, from
April 1, in Central district,
furnished bed-sitting or two ad-
joining rooms with bath, with or
without board. Apply to Box 279,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13184

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Chinese Accountant,
Well Versed in Foreign and
Chinese Methods of Account-
ing. Apply to Box 293, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13206 M 28

WANTED, experienced account-
ant, under 35 years of age, pre-
ference given to American or Brit-
isher acquainted with exchange and
shipping. Apply personally at 8
Kiukiang Road. Wells Fargo &
Company.

13248 M 30

WANTED a good cook-boy for a
small family. Must understand
English. Apply to Box 295, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13216 M 29

Exchange and Mart

INDIAN motor-cycle, twin-
cylinder, with side-car for sale.
Can be seen at the Continental
Hotel, Szechuen Road.

13440 A 2

FOR SALE, Overland car, five-
seater, four-cylinder, in good order.
Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to
Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

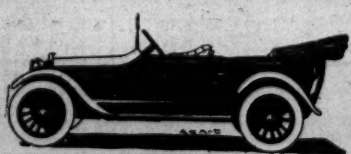
13236 M 31

PIANO for sale, as new. Apply
to Box 300, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13234 M 29

FOR SALE, excellent furniture
of six-roomed house on Avenue
Joffre. Purchaser can take over
lease. Apply to Box 288, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13198 M 31

Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 8 and 11Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11

FOR SALE

A

Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE

228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. West 412